

The National Wool Grower

Volume XLVIII October 1958 Number 10

In this issue:

An NWGA 'Thank You'
For Wool Act Aid

First National Miss Wool
Chosen at Texas Fiesta



9 FAST BURLINGTON Livestock Express Trains

including **NEW SCHEDULES**
... to speed the Fall movement of livestock
to Eastern Markets and Feed Lots

*POWDER RIVER LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fridays only)

Lv. Bonneville . . . 2:00 pm Fri.
Powder River . . . 4:20 pm Fri.
Casper . . . 7:10 pm Fri.
Glenrock . . . 8:00 pm Fri.
Douglas . . . 10:00 pm Fri.
Ar. Denver . . . 6:30 pm Sat.
Ar. Lincoln . . . 6:00 pm Sat.

WYOMING LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Thursdays only)

Lv. Sheridan . . . 10:00 pm
Gillette . . . 2:10 am
Rozet . . . 9:25 pm 2:35 am
Moorcroft . . . 9:45 pm 3:00 am
Newcastle . . . 11:05 pm 4:30 am
Ar. Lincoln . . . 11:30 pm

MIDDLE LOUP LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fri., Sat., Sun.)

Lv. Thedford . . . 6:00 pm
Dunning . . . (Pick up en route)
Broken Bow . . . (Pick up en route)
Ar. Lincoln . . . 4:00 am

BOX BUTTE LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fridays only)

Lv. Alliance . . . 11:00 pm
(Pick up en route)
Ar. Lincoln . . . 10:00 am

MONTANA-WYOMING LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.)

Lv. Laurel . . . 11:00 pm
Billings . . . 11:59 pm
Sheridan . . . 4:30 am
Gillette . . . 9:45 am
Edgemont . . . 2:00 pm
Alliance . . . 7:30 pm
Ar. Lincoln . . . 6:30 am

NORTH PLATTE VALLEY LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Daily except Monday)

Lv. Torrington . . . 9:30 am
Henry . . . 9:45 am
Morrill . . . 10:00 am
Mitchell . . . 10:30 am
Scottsbluff . . . 11:00 am
Minatare . . . 11:30 am
Bayard . . . 12:00 noon
Ar. Lincoln . . . 3:30 am

SAND HILLS LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fri., Sat., Sun.)

Lv. Alliance . . . 11:59 am
Hyannis . . . (Pick up en route)
Mullen . . . (Pick up en route)
Seneca . . . (Pick up en route)
Ar. Lincoln . . . 3:30 am

BELLE FOURCHE LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Fridays only)

Lv. Sheridan . . . 5:30 pm
Gillette . . . 11:00 pm
Edgemont . . . 3:00 am
Ar. Lincoln . . . 8:00 pm

ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIVESTOCK EXPRESS

(Daily)

Lv. Alliance . . . 1:30 am
Bridgeport . . . 2:25 am
Sidney . . . 3:33 am
Sterling . . . 4:35 am
Ar. Brush . . . 5:30 am

*In addition to the Powder River Livestock Express shown above, livestock will also be handled from the Big Horn Basin on freight train No. 78 daily leaving Greybull 4:00 pm, Worland 5:00 pm, Thermopolis 6:00 pm, Bonneville 8:30 pm, Powder River 10:50 pm, Casper 2:30 am, for arrival Lincoln 3:30 am second day.

• These trains also pick up livestock at other points en route. Where there is sufficient unexpired time on the livestock, direct connections are made at Lincoln with trains for Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago, and for feed lot stations or for connecting lines at Council Bluffs. When necessary to feed livestock to comply with the 28-36 hour law, schedules from Lincoln are arranged so there will be no long lay-over.

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For details concerning this service, consult your nearest Burlington agent, or

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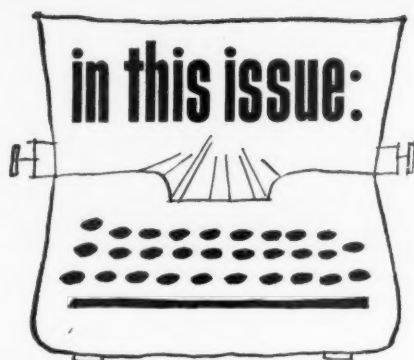
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THANK YOU:

During the time in which the National Wool Growers Association was working to have the National Wool Act extended, a great deal of capable, qualified and timely assistance was rendered the Association by many individuals and other groups. To express the gratitude of the Nation's sheepmen, President Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association penned a special "thank you" to all those who rendered such invaluable service. The message is found on page 7.

MISS WOOL:

For the first time in history, a National Miss Wool was selected. She is a statuesque blond from Albuquerque, New Mexico—beautiful Beverly Bentley. Miss Bentley's selection was made at the National Miss Wool Pageant at San Angelo, Texas, amid the pomp, splendor and hospitality that can only be found at a real Texas Fiesta. You get a glimpse of the pageant, a taste of the atmosphere and a personal introduction to Miss Wool and each of the other lovely contestants on page 20.

EWE TESTS:

The United States Department of Agriculture has, for many

years, been conducting studies to help sheepmen in both wool and lamb production. Recently, experiments have been made into the value of using large-bodied, weighty ewes to produce larger lambs and more wool. Jack L. Ruttle, animal husbandman at the Southwestern Range and Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, where the tests were conducted, has summarized the tests into an interesting and informative article. You'll want to closely read his article of the test. Page 14.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATIONS:

Early in September, 19 governors from wool-producing States

proclaimed the week of September 7 to 13, as "Wool Week." The official announcements were designed to boost interest and participation in the annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. You can read about each of the individual proclamations on page 31.

WOOL ACT:

While the Wool Act was being debated upon the floor of the Senate, many expressions in behalf of the domestic sheep industry were presented. There was no debate on the measure in the House. Excerpts from some of the statements made in the Senate are given on page 9.

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Imperial Hotel (reserved for Oregon delegation)	6-7	7-10	8-12	—

*Suites available at varied rates.



"What planet is he supposed to be from?"



THE COVER:

Featured on this month's cover is the first National Miss Wool ever to be selected. In the picture are: (front row, left to right) Mrs. Adolf Stieler, president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association; Miss Wool, Barbara Bentley, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Mrs. Rudie Mick, president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association; Don Clyde, president of the National Wool Growers Association, and T. A. Kincaid, Jr., president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association. In the center and top rows are the other 12 finalists in the Miss Wool contest.

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TELEPHONE EMpire 3-4483

IRENE YOUNG, EDITOR

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AND ADVERTISING MANAGER

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Research News

The seasonal market gluts of lamb could conceivably be leveled off as a result of research presently being conducted at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster.

Researchers at the Wooster Station are experimenting with a hormone-like substance in plants which may be able to extend the spring lambing season, thereby enabling sheepmen to regulate the supply of lamb to meet public demand. This, if it happens, would also reduce price fluctuations.

During tests, it was discovered that ewes grazing on bluegrass tend to breed earlier than those eating birdsfoot trefoil, while still other ewes on Ladino clover conceived considerably later than those ewes on the other two crops. Experiment station scientists isolated a highly active female hormone-like substance from the clover which they named "Coumestrol." This substance can apparently alter the normal reproductive cycle of ewes, if present in large enough quantities.

Researchers say it is possible that by consideration of such factors as plant strains, response by various breeds of sheep, pasture rotation, seasonal factors and sex, sheepmen will be able to control lamb production, rate of weight gain and general growth.

A way in which wool growers can overcome drought difficulties has been discovered through research conducted jointly by the Australian State Departments of Agriculture and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

These experiments indicate that "little and often" is a bad rule to follow when hand-feeding sheep during drought, both from the standpoint of feed expense and sheep losses. Tests proved that weekly or twice weekly feeding was better for sheep and less expensive for wool growers than daily feeding except for ewes near lambing time.

Daily feeding of drought rations was discovered to be unwise because it gave advantage to stronger animals, who ate more than their share at the expense of shy feeders, who then starved to

death. Under the weekly and semi-weekly feeding plan, deaths were far less frequent.

Expensive hormones to treat ewes affected with lambing paralysis "don't help," according to Dr. Louis W. Holm, physiologist in the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of California.

In recent tests conducted by Dr. Holm, it was discovered that cortisone, hydrocortisone and ACTH were of little value in cases of lambing paralysis. Evidence indicated that the survival rate of afflicted ewes treated with the drugs were no higher than afflicted ewes which were not treated.

Although there is no known effective treatment for the paralysis, Dr. Holm listed several measures which sheepmen can take to avoid an outbreak of the lambing disorder: pregnant ewes should be given high energy feed; the "plane of nutrition" for pregnant ewes should be raised as they approach lambing time, and feed and water should be placed some distance apart so that the ewes will have to perform a moderate amount of exercise.

One interesting sidelight of the experiment was that although the use of ACTH had no effect as far as keeping ewes alive, it did hasten birth of lambs from five to eight days in most cases.

A pioneering research laboratory in basic animal genetics has been set up within the United States Department of Agriculture.

Laboratory tests will be conducted at two centers. Quantitative studies will be handled at the Population Genetics Research Institute of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, while chemical studies will be carried out at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland.

Basic objectives of the new laboratory will be to arrive at a clearer understanding of concepts of inheritance, gene behavior, why and how mutations occur, the effects of mating systems, effects of selection for mating and effects of environmental factors on traits of animal offspring.

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of ewe lambs do not positively stimulate gains, according to tests conducted at a Kentucky Experiment Station during late 1957 and early 1958.

Two groups of lambs were used during the tests; one was given a tranquilizer-phenothiazine combination and

the other only a tranquilizer. The tranquilizer - phenothiazine group gained from .45 to .50 pounds daily, compared to .46 to .54 pounds daily gain by the tranquilizer-only group.

The best gains from either group were obtained when 2.5 milligrams of tranquilizer were administered, resulting in .46 pounds daily gain from the tranquilizer-only group and .49 pounds gain for the tranquilizer-phenothiazine group. The tests lasted 44 days.

In a summary made by Eli Lilly and Company of 12 research tests into the effects of feeding diethylstilbestrol to sheep it is reported that sheep fed two milligrams each daily gained an average of 18 percent faster than sheep on similar rations without the growth stimulant.

It was further discovered that feeding the recommended two milligrams of diethylstilbestrol daily accounted for an average feed saving of 8.2 percent.

The feeding of two milligrams of diethylstilbestrol per sheep daily had little or no effect on carcass grades or yields during the tests. There were no deaths or apparent harmful effects from feeding the growth stimulant during the test period.

The stimulant was first cleared for use in 1957. Feeds containing 0.4 milligrams of diethylstilbestrol per pound can be kept before sheep constantly. Supplements and complete feeds may contain 0.5 to 2 milligrams of diethylstilbestrol per pound if they are fed at levels that provide each animal with the recommended level of the stimulant.

Crimson clover, for many years an important forage crop, shapes up as even more important after the results of a recent four-year test were announced.

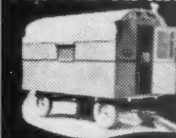
In the experiments conducted at the Agricultural Experiment Station of Mississippi State College, it was discovered that a close relationship exists between stand density and growth rate. Dense stands of the clover produce earlier fall and winter growth and much greater yields of high-quality forage than thin stands, while the thin stands produce good seed yields—always a welcome source of cash farm income.

Dense stands of crimson clover produced high-quality forage in the fall when green forage is usually scarce. For instance, plants spaced three-quarters inch apart produced an average of 10,634 pounds of green forage per acre by December. A similar yield from thin stands (six inches apart) didn't occur until March.

On the other hand, dense stands of the clover generally produced fewer seeds. In one year, plants spaced three-quarters inch averaged 158 pounds less seed per acre than plants spaced six inches apart.

The National Wool Grower

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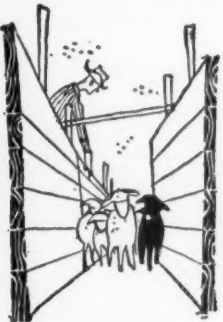
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New territory wool division included at International Live Stock Show

A new classification for territory wools originating west of the Missouri River, north of Kansas City and west of the States of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, has been included in the wool division of the International Live Stock Exposition.

The Exposition is scheduled for November 28 to December 6, 1958, at the International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Illinois.

Entry blanks, rules lists and premium lists can be obtained from W. E. Ogilvie, Secretary-Manager of the International Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois. Entries close November 10, 1958.

Wool growers plan trip "down under"

A group of wool growers from the United States will combine business and pleasure on a trip to Australia and New Zealand this winter. The group, under sponsorship of the South Dakota Wool Growers Association, will depart on or about December 28, 1958.

A limited amount of accommodations are still available to others interested in making the journey. However, reservations will soon close. Those interested should write to: "Australian Journey," c/o South Dakota Wool Growers, 101-27th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Meat curing book released

A new 69-page book entitled "Home Meat Curing Made Easy" was recently released by the Morton Salt Co. The book gives instructions for butchering and curing lamb, beef, pork, fowl, fish and wild game.

It is available for 25 cents at Morton meat curing products dealers or through the Morton Salt Co., P. O. Box 781, Chicago 90, Illinois.

Suffolk Society elects Howland

In a meeting held at Ogden, Utah, August 19, Lawson Howland, Cambridge, Idaho, was elected president of the American Suffolk Sheep Society.

Other officers elected were: E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California, first vice president; Morris Powell, Craig, Colorado, second vice president; and Chauncey Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, and Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah, directors. C. W. Hodgson, Moscow, Idaho, is secretary of the society.

Australians allocate \$3 million for wool research, promotion

The Australian Ministry for Primary Industry recently announced that \$3,648,000 had been allocated to the wool industry for sheep and wool research and extension work during 1959.

The 1959 research budget is some \$228,000 higher than the 1958 budget.

The research program is aimed at making wool a more desirable raw material for textile makers and to promote its popularity with consumers.



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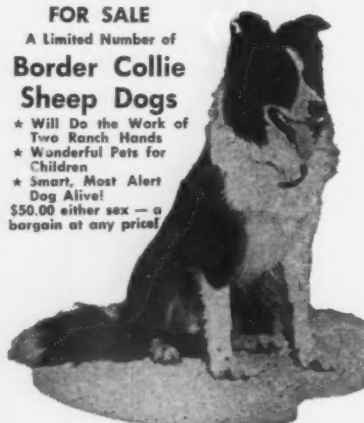
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USDA publication cites rise, importance of contract farming

Contract farming is "one important type of adjustment by which individual farmers, as well as farmer groups, farm industries, and marketing firms are changing their methods of operation to make the most of rapidly advancing technology," the United States Department of Agriculture says in a recent publication.

The report, entitled "Contract Farming and Vertical Integration in Agriculture," points out that contract farming is a prominent feature of the vertical integration of agriculture and business.

In a forward to the bulletin, Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson cites the role of contract farming today and reviews some of the risks and benefits which can come through this type of operation. The bulletin elaborates on these points.

Single copies are available free of charge on request to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Wyoming University sheep course highlights marketing pool study

The University of Wyoming's 31st annual Short Course on Sheep and Wool will feature a one-day session on wool marketing pools. The course will run February 2-9, 1959.

Work on the topic will include a general discussion of pools, covering their organization, management, operations, functions, and benefits to wool growers.

Other topics during the sessions will include sheep husbandry, wool and lamb production costs, marketing costs, selling wool on grease basis, wool growth, grading, laboratory methods, processing, valuation of incentive payments, the "squeeze" machine for estimating yield, shrinkage determination and preparation and marketing.

NLS&MB slates cook schools

"Foods with a Flair" is the theme around which the National Live Stock and Meat Board's cooking schools will be conducted in 50 cities throughout the United States during the period of September, 1958, through May, 1959.

Each of the four-day schools will be conducted by a team of two skilled graduate home economists from the Board's field staff. During the course of the schools, more than 40 recipes demonstrating the use of lamb, beef, pork, veal, variety meats and sausages will be presented.

Australian Wool Bureau names new chairman

A 44-year-old Goondiwindi, Queensland wool grower, William A. Gunn, was elected chairman of the Australian Wool Bureau on August 6. Mr. Gunn, president of the United Graziers Association, succeeds T. G. Carter.

A member of the Wool Bureau since 1951, Mr. Gunn has held many important posts in the Australian sheep industry. In 1955 he received an award for his services to the industry. Mr. Gunn has attended wool grower meetings in the United States and has many friends here.

The former chairman, Mr. Carter, had held the post three years. He was also chairman of the Executive of the International Wool Publicity and Research Fund two years, and chairman of the Wool Bureau, Inc., New York City, for a year.

Chatham begins producing "moth-proof" blankets

Chatham Manufacturing Co. recently announced that 11 of its blanket lines are presently being treated with Geigy Chemical Corp.'s "Mitin," a product which protects woolsens from possible moth or carpet beetle damage.

The blankets should be available at all Chatham dealers this fall, the company reports.

Wool marketing aid published

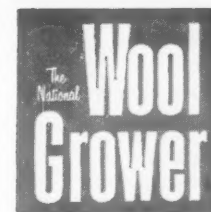
As an aid in marketing wool, a bulletin entitled "Physical Measurements and Their Application in Describing Wool," was published in August by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The publication describes the application of objective methods for evaluating the physical properties of domestic wool. The application of the methods was determined through USDA laboratory tests on grease wool which was processed into top.

Samples of grease wool, scoured wool, card sliver, carding and combing wastes, noil and top were drawn as the lots were processed. These samples were then measured for such physical characteristics as fineness, length, staple crimp, yield and color. Results of the tests and their application in the description and appraisal of wool were later analyzed.

Single copies of the publication may be obtained free through the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

The National Wool Grower



Assistance Brings Expressions of Thanks from Nation's Sheepmen

By **DON CLYDE**, President
National Wool Growers Association

THE extension of the National Wool Act brought expressions of sincere gratitude from sheepmen in almost every State. Appreciation for this cooperative achievement is heard everywhere. The enactment of this beneficial legislation restored that pride and confidence in our industry which is necessary for continued improvement in our operation—that we may produce high-quality wool and lamb in sufficient amounts to meet the needs of our country, both in peace and in times of war.

Our difficulty in expressing proper thanks lies in the fact that so many helped in the accomplishment. There is danger on failing to give proper credit to everyone. On this account, our "thank you" will be general in character.

To President Eisenhower and Secretary Benson:

Our appreciation first must be expressed to President Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Benson, who, when defense measures made adequate tariff protection inadvisable, set up the wool incentive program originally, and endorsed its extension.

To Congress:

We are grateful to Congress for the program. The debt we owe to Senator Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming who introduced S. 2861 to extend the National Wool Act with a very eloquent appeal for its enactment, and the 47 other Senators who cosponsored the bill, has been previously acknowledged (NWG, October, 1957).

Acknowledgment has also been made of the assistance given by members of the House of Representatives who introduced companion bills to S. 2861 (NWG, March, 1958); also to those who testified on behalf of the sheep industry before the Senate and House Agriculture Committees (NWG, March, 1958).

Excerpts from the debate on the amendment introduced by Senators Young of North Dakota and Mundt of South Dakota, which made the extension

of the Wool Act a part of the general farm bill, are presented elsewhere in this issue to make the record as complete as possible.

But how can we give adequate thanks to the Senators and Representatives who worked for us in many other ways; those who listened so courteously to our story; those who gave us the benefit of their advice and counsel on strategy; those who solicited support for the measure from other Senators and Congressmen? We hope they know how grateful we are to them for their most valuable help.

For their leadership in securing passage of the general farm bill with the Wool Act extension included, now Public Law 85-835, we thank Carl Hayden, president pro tempore of the Senate; Senators Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, majority floor leader, and William F. Knowland of California, minority floor leader, and Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House.

Appreciation is also extended to Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and Congressman Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture.

To these men and to all the members of Congress who proved themselves to be very understanding friends of the sheep industry, our grateful thanks is given.

Numbers of wires from governors, other State officials, and political party leaders sent to various Congressional delegations and placed in the record, showed keen interest in the welfare of the sheep industry and its members. Appreciation has undoubtedly been expressed to them by individual wool growers, but we add our thanks as an association.

To Allied Industries:

Inestimable assistance came from many groups closely associated with the producing end of the business. The National Association of Wool Manufacturers backed up their endorsement of the wool program by presentations at Agriculture Committee hearings and through their Washington representatives who made valuable contacts with

Congressional delegations from wool manufacturing areas. On July 21, when the outcome of the legislation was doubtful, the manufacturers' association asked its individual members to help "advance this important legislation to enactment this session."

We appreciate, too, the interest shown by various members of the wool trade in the welfare of producers. The Boston Wool Trade Association testified before the Agriculture Committees in our behalf, and through their legislative assistance in Washington, support was obtained from Senators and Congressmen from the East Coast area. Aid was also received from the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association, the Northern Textile Association, and the Western Wool Handlers Association.

The West Coast Meat Packers Association, in a release on July 8, suggested that their members lend "a helping hand to wool growers, by writing their Senators and Congressmen asking that the National Wool Act of 1954 be extended."

To Financial Agencies and Other Industries:

Financial institutions of the Western States particularly rendered quality service to our industry. They helped us obtain a true economic picture of the sheep industry before and after the incentive program went into effect. They also made known to our Senators and Congressmen the vital need for continuation of the wool program.

Instances also have come to our attention of other industries, such as the railroads, rallying to the support of wool growers in their legislative effort. Such support had special significance, because it must have indicated to Congress that the sheep industry's welfare is very closely related to the welfare of many other enterprises, to entire communities in fact, and, therefore, the extension of the Wool Act could not be rightfully termed class legislation.

To Major Farm Organizations:

Gratitude is expressed to the National Grange, the Farmers National Union, the National Council of Farmer Co-

operatives, the National Livestock Producers, and other groups for their help.

To Cooperatives:

The National Wool Marketing Corporation worked side by side with our organization in the legislative fight. They kept their Public Relations Counsel, Robert Franklin, in Washington from early January until the President signed the farm bill. They secured co-operation from their affiliated wool marketing groups and individual members in contacting their Congressional delegations at crucial times.

Such a time occurred when the Wool Act was up before the Senate. President James H. Lemmon of the NWMC; Leonard Nadasdy of the Minnesota Wool Growers Association; Paul Getz of the Ohio Wool Marketing Association, and B. A. Thomas of the Kentucky Wool Growers Cooperative Association, all came to Washington to work. This was truly a wonderful example of effective cooperation.

We also received fine support from the Pacific Wool Growers, and the Midwest Wool Marketing Cooperative, Inc.

Our close friends, the National Lamb Feeders Association, made financial contributions as well as meeting with us several times to plan the Washington work.

We also acknowledge assistance from the sheep breed associations.

To Sheep Organizations:

While there is complete realization on our part that we as wool growers

could not have achieved our goal had it not been for our friends in Congress and in allied industries, we cannot discount the fact that it was largely the job of wool growers and the organizations representing them, to lead the whole effort for the economic protection of their industry through continuation of the incentive payment program. That the result was successful in this phase of the work, was due entirely to organized effort.

When appeals for help went out from Washington, the response from State associations and individual members, and from the Women's Auxiliary and its members, was most gratifying and most effective.

A special citation should go to the Montana Wool Growers Association, who, at their own expense, sent Secretary Everett E. Shuey to stand guard at the Washington front for long periods of time.

A similar award should go to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, whose President, T. A. Kincaid, Jr., and Secretary Ernest Williams, made several special trips to appeal personally to the Congressional delegation from their State.

NWGA Vice President Penrose B. Metcalfe should also receive special thanks from the industry for assistance given at the Washington level on several occasions.

Then, there were those who flew back to Washington for the special meeting of the Executive Committee on July 23, the day before the extension was to come up on the Senate floor. They spent several days personally contacting their

Congressional delegations—hard, but very valuable work. So in addition to those previously mentioned, we commend Past President W. H. Steiwer, representing Oregon; Vice President Angus McIntosh of Colorado; W. P. Wing of California; Andrew Little of Idaho; George Swallow of Nevada; R. A. Smiley of South Dakota; and William McGregor of Washington, for extra special effort.

Personally, I know that the members of the sheep industry would want me to acknowledge the yeoman service rendered by our own Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh. He certainly served us well.

We would be remiss, too, if we did not commend the sheep organizations of Eastern and Southern States for their help in making our representation cover the entire sheep-producing area of the United States. Particularly helpful was President P. Chauvin Wilkinson of the Louisiana Sheep Growers Association who worked with us during the Senate debate on the Wool Act extension.

It is the sincere hope of the officials of the National Wool Growers Association that it will be possible to develop a closer relationship with those groups. If this hope becomes a reality, and an enlarged strongly unified sheepmen's organization can be developed and maintained, we shall be able to surmount many of the vexing problems that now confront us. But a strong organization is not built out of wishes and hopes—it requires the loyal efforts and financial support of individual sheepmen. Now, with gratitude in our hearts, let us work toward that end.

Government Announces Wool, Mohair Incentive Prices

A shorn wool incentive price of 62 cents per pound and a mohair support price of 70 cents per pound will be in effect for the 1959 marketing year which begins April 1, 1959. Announcement of these prices was made on September 16 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The prices set are the same as for the four previous years. No payments have been made under the mohair program because average prices were above the support price. The 62-cent wool incentive level was 88 percent of the August 15 parity price of 70.5 cents per pound of shorn wool.

Payments to producers for the 1959 marketing year will follow the same methods employed for the current 1958 year. Shorn wool payments will be equal to a percentage of each producer's cash returns from wool sales. The percentage will be that required to raise the na-

tional average price received by producers for wool up to the incentive price of 62 cents per pound.

Lamb payments will be made to each producer who sells lambs that have never been shorn. The payments will be a rate per hundredweight of live animals marketed to compensate for the wool on them on a basis comparable to the incentive payment per pound of shorn wool. The payments will be made on the weight increase of the lambs during the period of ownership by each owner.

Payments for the 1959 marketing year will be made on wool and lambs marketed during the April 1, 1959-March 31, 1960 period. Payments will be made in the summer of 1960 following the end of the marketing year.

The Secretary of Agriculture sets the incentive price support, "after consultation with producer representatives

and after taking into consideration prices paid and other cost conditions affecting sheep production" at a level to encourage an annual production of 300 million pounds of shorn wool.

In preceding years, the Secretary has invited producer representatives to present their views on the incentive price level at a Washington meeting. This year, the views of producer groups were obtained in other ways. The position of the National Wool Growers Association was presented to Secretary Benson on September 6, by President Don Clyde in the following manner:

May I express the sincere appreciation of the members of the National Wool Growers Association for the fine cooperation which we received this year from you and others in the Department of Agriculture in our efforts to extend the National Wool Act. Without your assistance we feel it would have been most difficult to persuade the Congress to extend this most beneficial legislation.

(Continued on page 33.)

Senators' Comments on Vital National Wool Act Extension

HERE are some statements that were made about the sheep industry when the Senate was considering the extension of the National Wool Act. This measure did not come up for separate consideration and debate on the floor of the House. Therefore, there are no comments from Representatives. Also, there are many Senators who gave great assistance in securing the continuation of the incentive payment program who were unable, for various reasons, to take part in the Senate debate.

Senator Frank A. Barrett Wyoming

Mr. President, the Wool Act expires after payments on this year's wool clip. The Wool Act must be extended if we are to keep the sheep industry safely on the road to recovery.



SEN. FRANK A. BARRETT
Wyoming

Wool occupies a unique position in our agricultural economy. We have surplus supplies of every agricultural commodity save and except wool and sugar. We produce less than half of our domestic demand for wool and a third for sugar. The Sugar Act, in my opinion, has proved sound and equitable for both the producers and consumers.

No doubt about it, the wool growers of America were in a desperate condition when the Wool Act was put on the books four years ago. The price-support program of loans and purchases of wool at 90 percent of parity in effect prior to that time had proved completely ineffective. The end result of the Government-support program was to stockpile domestic wool in the hands of the Government while foreign producers captured the American market practically in its entirety.

The wool bill has worked out in an admirable fashion. If it were not on the books, I am quite certain that a large part of the sheep industry of the country would be liquidated. I believe that since wool and sugar are the only two commodities the production of which is deficient in this country, special consideration should be given to them. At the present time we produce about half the wool consumed in this country. So it seems to me that, since the tariff on wool has been decreased again and again, and the cost of production has gone up, which amounts to another reduction in the tariff, it is only fair and equitable to use the tariff receipts for the purpose of aiding the wool industry.

Senator Arthur V. Watkins Utah

In Section 702 of the National Wool Act of 1954, Congress declared:



SEN. ARTHUR V. WATKINS
Utah

"It is hereby recognized that wool is an essential and strategic commodity which is not produced in quantities and grades in the United States to meet the domestic needs and that the desired domestic production of wool is impaired by the depressing effects of wide fluctuations in the price of wool in the world markets."

The same provision of law declared it "to be the policy of Congress, as a measure of national security and in promotion of the general economic welfare to encourage the annual domestic production of approximately 300 million pounds of shorn wool, grease basis, at prices fair to both producers and consumers in a manner which will have the least effect upon foreign trade."

* * * * *

Congress thus recognized that certain impediments, which are inherent in the nature of the wool industry, interfere with the natural price mechanism to such an extent that the market alone cannot be relied upon to guarantee an annual domestic clip of 300 million pounds. For example, an incentive must be provided during the period of expansion of this industry, if producers are to be able to incur increased costs of, first, acquiring additional range land; second, carrying out range improvements on presently held lands so as to increase forage yields; and, third, obtain competent herders at wages comparable to what these people can get in other occupations.

All these things must be done and growers cannot, over the relatively long period of time it takes to increase sheep numbers and thereby wool production, by themselves finance such an undertaking without at least a guarantee of receiving 100 percent of parity.

* * * * *

I have felt, over the years, that there would have been far more success, and we would have had no necessity for establishing incentive programs to produce more wool, if we had had the protection of the tariff we once had. But since that has been done away with, and we now have the reciprocal trade program, we do not have sufficient tariff protection.

So it is only fair now that this program be kept in effect. It has been operating successfully since it was

first enacted a few years ago. We should keep it in effect. Whatever the cost may be should be charged against the international policies, the so-called foreign-aid program of the United States. It is done in the interest of helping our friends, neighbors, and allies to be prosperous. I think that is the proper place to make the charge. It is a subsidy, in effect, to those people, and not to our own people.

Sheep raising is a long-range operation. It requires the purchasing of rangelands; it requires the purchasing of equipment; it requires the leasing of Bureau of Land Management areas for winter range, spring range, and fall range. Then it is necessary to get forest permits for summer range. The Department of Agriculture and Forest Service begin to make cuts and then further cuts. Business begins to dwindle, and one does not know whether he will be able to remain in business.

Sheep raisers have all those difficulties to contend with. They are some of the reasons, in addition to the others I have mentioned earlier this evening, why the sheep industry has had a difficult time in the past 25 years.

Senator George W. Malone Nevada

Mr. President, the Wool Act—that is, the bill which was introduced to extend the Wool Act, and which now



SEN. GEORGE W. MALONE
Nevada

has been offered in the form of an amendment to the farm bill by the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Young)—would suffice to carry on this important industry for another four years.

I note that the Senator has asked that all of us who joined in introducing the original bill be now joined as sponsors of the amendment.

I am in favor of the amendment, Mr. President, to be voted as an amendment to the bill, without any crippling amendments to the Young

amendment.

I want to say again that I am not generally in favor of subsidies. . . . In 1955 when the Wool Act passed the Congress we were actually at the mercy of Australia and all the cheap producing countries, simply because we had extended the Free Trade Act another three years. Now we have extended the act for three years in the bill as it passed the Senate and for five years in the bill as it passed the House, and nobody knows what the conference committee will do.

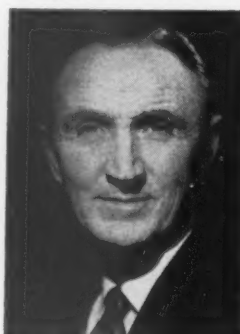
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Frankly, without any subsidy, which is what it is, the wool business is gone under the free-trade policy to which this Nation is committed. . . . If this subsidy bill is not passed and there is no tariff adjustment the sheep will not be brought out of the mountains next year. They will be a total loss.

Mr. President, there is only one chance for the sheep business, and that is a tariff or a subsidy to keep in production a strategic material. This sheep business provides something we could not fight a war without.

Senator Michael J. ("Mike") Mansfield Montana

Mr. President, my State of Montana has been a major sheep-producing State, but now there are thousands of



SEN. MIKE MANSFIELD
Montana

these acres grazed by cattle, which were formerly grazed by sheep. In 1940, the sheep population of Montana was approximately 3½ million head, which during the past 18 years has been reduced to approximately 1½ million head. Since the incentive program was instituted with payments being made to encourage production on a quality basis, the liquidation of sheep numbers in Montana has practically come to a standstill and indications are that we can look for increases in the near future.

In addition, I would like to point out that at one time, sheep raising in my State was strictly a range operation, but it is now becoming more and more of a pasture operation in our irrigated valleys and the production of lambs and wool on these pastures would tend to decrease production of some of the commodities which are now in surplus.

In view of the fact that it is the declared policy of the United States Government to increase production of wool, the incentive program should stay in effect until the goal of an annual production of 300 million pounds of shorn wool is reached.

A continuing decline in the sheep industry was averted by the National Wool Act of 1954; we cannot afford to undo all the good work which has been done to restore stability in the sheep industry in the United States.

Mr. President, I urge that the Senate act expeditiously on the enactment of S. 2861, as reported by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, and reject any crippling amendments.

Senator Gordon Allott Colorado

As has been noted earlier by the able senior Senator from Wyoming (Mr. Barrett), who is one of this country's



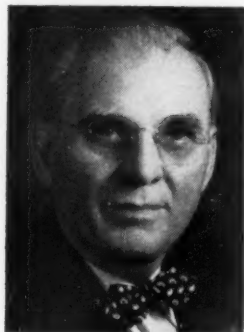
SEN. GORDON ALLOTT
Colorado

truly distinguished authorities on our wool industry, the Wool Act must be extended if we are to keep the sheep industry safely on the road to recovery.

The Department of Agriculture has recommended extension of the Wool Act. Our domestic industry cannot survive without it. And, Mr. President, I know of no reason for not continuing this eminently successful program.

Senator Edward J. Thye Minnesota

The handling of sheep is a highly skilled type of farming operation.



SEN. EDWARD J. THYE
Minnesota

At lambing time it is necessary to have skilled help, or the losses are extremely heavy. When it comes to shearing, that involves a skilled operation. It is not possible merely to hire any man who is standing on a street corner to do that kind of work and expect proper care to be given to the flock. Therefore, it is imperative that we pass the proposed legislation with respect to wool. It is necessary to have sufficient wool production. It is vital to our national defense, particularly if we become embroiled in a war. Certainly, we must have sufficient wool in time of war. That was shown by our experiences in World War II. It would be evident again, regardless of whether we were in an atomic age. Wool must be available if we are engaged in war.

Therefore, it is a double necessity that we maintain the flocks of sheep throughout our land. We will not have sufficient wool in competition with Australia and New Zealand unless we set up an incentive program. . . .

Senator Milton R. Young North Dakota

Mr. President, the amendment I am offering to the pending farm bill would extend the present Wool Act



SEN. MILTON R. YOUNG
North Dakota

four years beyond its present expiration date of March 31, 1959. The provisions and even the wording of the amendment I am offering are exactly the same with the exception I have discussed as the wool bill approved earlier this year by the Senate Agriculture Committee by a unanimous vote. That bill is now pending on the calendar. My purpose in offering it as an amendment to this bill is to expedite its approval by Congress.

* * * * *

Because of the need to increase production of this highly essential commodity the Congress approved the present Wool Act providing a new type of price-support program. Previously, we had 90-percent supports for wool, but this program did not prevent a steady decline in production necessary to meet the bare minimum needs of this country of this very vital strategic war material.

The program has worked very satisfactorily. The Government no longer holds any stock of wool and the cost of the program has been considerably less than the previous one.

In order to maintain the gains toward increased production already under way and to save those ewe lambs that are now reaching market weight and condition from going to slaughter this summer and fall, continuation of the program under the National Wool Act of 1954 must be announced in the very near future. Without the assurance of continuation of an incentive price, many producers will not have the confidence to retain their ewe lambs for breeding stock or probably stay in the sheep business at all.

The Wool Act expires March 31 of next year. Unless Congress acts to continue this program before we adjourn, the major objectives of the original legislation will be largely lost and, in addition, we will be doing severe injury to one of the most important industries in the Nation. There are a few so-called large sheep-ranch operations. However, most of the wool produced in the United States comes from very small farms. The average number of sheep on United States farms is only seven. Sheep production fits very well into diversified small family-type farming operations. In continuing this program we are taking a positive step toward helping maintain the smaller farmers of America and in making possible the production of a strategic commodity.

Senator William Proxmire Wisconsin

I wish to make it clear, especially since I have been speaking about the wool amendment, that I intend to support that amendment enthusiastically. I think the wool program is a good one. My only reluctance—and in the past I have been reluctant to have the wool bill passed separately—is because I think all farm commodities should be dealt with together. I think that is essential to political survival. But I believe the wool bill belongs in this omnibus bill; and certainly an adequate dairy bill belongs in it, too.

Senator Pat McNamara Michigan

On another phase of the bill, I should like to say that I am a little surprised to hear the Senator from Minnesota,



SEN. PAT V. McNAMARA
Michigan

who is a distinguished member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, say he is going to support the wool amendment. My inclination is not to support the wool amendment at this point. I should like to know what is wrong with my reasoning. It seems to me the one part of the agricultural program which has worked well has been the wool program. The wool growers seem to be well satisfied with it. Why should we try to amend the law? I know that there is a question as to certain funds not

being so readily available any more, but is not the day when this action should be taken nine or ten months away? Why do we have to take such action now? Why can we not go on as we are for another year?

Senator Alan Bible Nevada

I likewise would like to voice my opinion that wool is one of the strategic commodities which is not produced in sufficient quantities in our country to meet our domestic needs. The Wool Act has proved of immeasurable help in my State. Without it the industry would have gone down the drain, to use a colloquialism. I have received many telegrams urging action to extend the Wool Act.



SEN. ALAN BIBLE
Nevada

In conclusion, Mr. President, I should like to quote from a statement made by C. W. Jackson, public relations director of the National Grange, who summed up the feelings of his

organization on the wool bill as follows:

"During the short period of three years it has halted the liquidation of flocks, developed a strong demand for breeding stock, increased producer income, reduced Government cost, eliminated Government wool purchases and stocks previously acquired, returned wool market responsibilities to private trade, encouraged quality production and improved marketing procedures, and has provided producers with a self-financed mechanism to increase the consumption of wool and lamb."

That expresses my sentiments, and I believe it expresses also the sentiments of the wool industry of the State of Nevada.

Senator Clinton P. Anderson New Mexico

Mr. President, I hope the Young amendment to include the wool bill will be adopted. . . . It happens that the wool bill, which has been offered as the Young amendment, has had long and distinguished sponsoring by a good many groups. I hope the Senate will adopt it because the wool situation is quite different from that of many of the other agricultural situations throughout the country.

When the agricultural output of an area is only a small portion of the world output, and the world output is about ready to drop onto our shores at bargain prices, it becomes important that something be done to protect the prices of the domestic industry.

I hope all Members of the Senate will vote for the Young amendment, which will add the wool bill to the farm bill, even though I am not too enthusiastic about all sections of the pending farm bill.



SEN. CLINTON P. ANDERSON
New Mexico

Senator Karl E. Mundt South Dakota

. . . I do not know what causes these delays. But I do know that the sheepmen of the country, in planning for their lambing operations, have lost a sense of security, have been worried and concerned and distressed and unable to program their operations properly, because of the failure . . . for so long a time to schedule the wool bill for consideration by the Senate. . . . The National Wool Act is so popular that on the ye-and-nay vote last evening only nine members of the Senate voted against it.



SEN. KARL E. MUNDT
South Dakota

Senator William Langer North Dakota

It was a source of keen regret to me that even nine Senators voted against the wool amendment introduced by my distinguished colleague, Senator Young, which passed by such an overwhelming vote.



SENATOR WILLIAM LANGER
North Dakota

Senator Thos. E. Martin Iowa

A dangerous decline in national sheep and wool production has been reversed under the wool program which has been in operation during the past three years. Sheep numbers and wool production are now increasing. This will make the United States less dependent on foreign wool supplies. Production incentive payments made to wool producers during the past year amounted to nearly \$52 million. These payments are more than offset by tariff revenues from imported wool. All wool owned by the Government has been sold so there is no longer this surplus hanging over the market.



SEN. THOS. E. MARTIN
Iowa

The National Wool Grower

Senator Wayne Morse Oregon

... I believe that the amendment to extend the Wool Act thoroughly deserves, on its own merits, the favorable consideration of all Senators who have at heart the best interests of the sheep and wool industry.



SEN. WAYNE MORSE
Oregon

Mr. President, sheep raising is carried on in every county of Oregon. According to the Atlas of Oregon Agriculture, an official publication of Oregon State College, in 1954, nearly 8,000 Oregon farms had on them 860,650 sheep and lambs, valued at \$14,787,908. Those animals, as I have said, are distributed among all 36 counties, but the greatest concentration is in Eastern Oregon and

the Willamette Valley.

In 1956, Oregon wool producers received \$3,737,000 for their 8,124,000 pounds of production. In addition, because of value added in grading, handling, and marketing of wool, there came into our economy another \$447,000, 65 percent of which went into wages. A sizable portion of that increase was spent in local stores. Thus, when I speak in favor of an extension of the Wool Act, I speak not only in behalf of the farmer-producer, but also in behalf of the workers and the small businessmen of my State.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey Minnesota

As a co-sponsor of the bill now on the Senate Calendar providing for the extension of the Wool Act, I am naturally



SEN. H. H. HUMPHREY
Minnesota

anxious to see favorable action before Congress adjourns. It is my hope to get such action, one way or another, so the wool industry will know where it stands.

However, I have indicated my doubts about the strategy of seeking to tack the Wool Act extension onto the pending farm bill before the Senate, as an amendment, because of the weaknesses in the farm bill itself.

* * * * *

However, the Senator from North Dakota has called up the amendment. He has been a good friend of agriculture, and has not let partisan lines stand in the way of trying to improve our farm legislation whenever possible.

For that reason I shall support his amendment, but only with a word of caution that I may yet find it impossible to vote for this bill until further improvements are made.

Senator John Sherman Cooper Kentucky

Kentucky has historically been one of the leading farm flock States. For many years, the Bourbon stockyards, in Louisville, was the greatest spring lamb market in the world.



SEN. JOHN S. COOPER
Kentucky

In Kentucky sheep numbers had sharply decreased from 1949 to 1954. But since the inauguration of the Wool Act the decline in production has been reversed.

For example, on January 1, 1957, there were 605,000 head of sheep in Kentucky. On January 1 this year, one year later, there were 623,000 head of sheep. The Wool Act is producing an increased production in Kentucky.

* * * * *

I think the Senators from the Western States will agree that Kentucky furnishes a prime market for the ewe lambs they sell. Their blackface western ewes come to Kentucky as replacements and to increase production. The Wool Act has been, as Congress intended, an incentive to increase production of this basic livestock industry, in which we do not produce in sufficient supply for our own civilian consumption.

To our wool growers in Kentucky, one of the most important sections of the Wool Act has been the self-help program included in Section 708. Through this program our growers join with the other growers of the Nation in promoting the use of wool and lamb.

Senator Richard L. Neuberger Oregon

I wish to associate myself with what the Senator from Montana (Mr. Mansfield) has said about the urgent necessity for renewing the National Wool Act at this session of Congress if that is at all feasible and possible.



SEN. R. L. NEUBERGER
Oregon

My State has a very extensive wool industry and sheep-raising industry, as has the State of Montana. I have talked with wool growers in Oregon. They tell me exactly what the Senator from Montana has just emphasized to the Senate. Unless the Wool Act is extended this year, they cannot prepare plans which will be at all feasible or sound for future years. They cannot obtain their financial

commitments. They will be in difficulty in arranging for grazing land, committing themselves for payment of grazing fees, and entering into other agreements which are necessary to a sound wool economy. . . .

Tests Reveal Importance, Influence of Large Bodied, Weighty Ewes

JACK L. RUTTLE

Animal Husbandman, United States Department of Agriculture Southwestern Range and Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Fort Wingate, New Mexico

SELECTING ewes for a breeding flock involves careful consideration of several traits. One of the most important is body size.

Body size has a direct influence upon both wool and lamb production. The greater skin area of the larger animal provides more surface on which to grow wool. To produce a large, heavy lamb, a ewe must first possess the size that enables her to carry and nourish that lamb.

If raised under range conditions, body size or weight is a good indicator of hardiness, adaptability, and the ability to maintain herself under these conditions. A ewe that can maintain herself is often referred to as a "good doer."

The choice of which ewe to breed and which to cull has long been a problem to breeders. The best measure of a ewe's productiveness is, of course, her records. With a good set of records, it is a fairly simple process to pick out the top producers in any flock. However, a certain amount of time is required to amass these records and really accurate selection is not attained until a ewe has had several productive years.

Of the various records on a ewe, one of the best measures of value is the weaning weight of her lamb. Terrill (1939) found that weaning weight is correlated with mature body weight.¹ Selection based on weaning weight of lamb can become rather involved, since there are many things that affect weaning weight.

Sidwell and Grandstaff (1949) discovered six measurable environmental factors that have an important influence upon weaning weight.² They found that accuracy of selection between ewes or between lambs could be increased by correcting for these environmental factors.

In studying the importance of body weight in selecting range ewes, Terrill and Stoehr (1942) unearthed evidence that selection for increased lamb production could be done at yearling age.³



Large-bodied ewes such as those pictured above produce better lambs, according to the results of tests conducted at the Southwestern Range and Sheep Breeding Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

These workers found that ewes with high lamb production records had the heavier weights as yearlings, but because of the increased production their mature weights were low. The ewes with the lighter yearling weights had an increased mature weight, but had the lowest lamb production records.

These observations suggest that it would be desirable if selection on body weight could be done before first breeding.

To investigate the reliability of yearling weight as an indicator of future lamb production, records of 500 two-year-old ewes were studied. These ewes were part of the flock maintained at the Southwestern Range and Sheep Breed-

ing Laboratory, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for the purpose of sheep breeding investigations under southwestern range conditions. This laboratory is operated by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, New Mexico.

Represented in the study were ewes of fine, medium, and coarse wool types of sheep. Body weights were taken in June when all ewes were approximately 13 months of age. The only selection practiced prior to the June weight was done the preceding October when the ewes were five months old.

These 500 ewes were bred over a

LAMB PRODUCTION OF YEARLING EWES BY BODY WEIGHT

Year	GROUP 1 60-69#				GROUP 2 70-79#				GROUP 3 80-89#				GROUP 4 90-100#			
	No. of Ewes	Yrl. Ewe Wt.	Lamb Birth Wt.	Lamb Wean Wt.	No. of Ewes	Yrl. Ewe Wt.	Lamb Birth Wt.	Lamb Wean Wt.	No. of Ewes	Yrl. Ewe Wt.	Lamb Birth Wt.	Lamb Wean Wt.	No. of Ewes	Yrl. Ewe Wt.	Lamb Birth Wt.	Lamb Wean Wt.
1953	48	65.6	7.54	50.8	46	74.1	8.45	53.5	20	82.5	8.21	53.3	4	93.0	8.13	58.6
1954	5	65.5	5.87	42.7	21	75.8	7.40	43.4	19	84.6	7.48	52.4	4	90.6	8.12	53.3
1955	54	64.8	7.74	53.0	83	74.0	8.15	58.4	31	82.3	8.78	62.5	1	93.0	9.40	75.0
1956	26	66.0	7.73	61.4	61	74.5	7.75	61.2	19	82.7	8.68	61.3	4	94.2	8.41	62.7
Aver.	133	65.4	7.22	51.9	211	74.6	7.93	54.1	89	83.0	8.28	57.3	13	92.7	8.51	62.4
Total: 446 Observations.																

period of four years, 1953 through 1956. Of these 500 ewes, a total of 446 raised and weaned a lamb. Lamb weaning weights used in this study were from the ewe's first lamb, born when she was two years old. Actual weights were used with no adjustments being made for environmental factors.

The ewe records were divided into four groups according to the yearling weight. These groups were: from 60-69 pounds, 70-79 pounds, 80-89 pounds, and from 90-100 pounds. No regard was given as to breed or wool type; the grouping was made on weight alone. As can be seen in the above table, the birth and weaning weights of lambs were increased in proportion to the size of ewe at yearling age.

Increases in weaning weights for each 10-pound increase in yearling weight of ewe were 2.15, 3.25, and 5.02 pounds. Similar increases in birth weights were 0.71, 0.35 and 0.23.

The lightest group of ewes averaged 65.4 pounds at yearling age and the heaviest ewes averaged 92.7 pounds at the same age. This 27.3 pound advantage in body weight for the heavier ewes resulted in 1.29 pounds more birth weight and 10.42 pounds more weaning weight for their lambs.

It will be noticed that the rate of increase in birth weight for each heavier group of ewes was not quite as great as increases made in weaning weight. This can partly be attributed to the better milk production of the larger ewes and partly to the inherited factor for size in lamb.

The data presented from this study serve to verify the accepted theory that an increase in body size results in an increase in lamb production. It also indicates that selection of ewes may be done at an earlier age than usual with a fair degree of accuracy.

Selection at yearling age would allow a breeder to eliminate early any animals not displaying the size he desires. Selections made at an older age often result in a breeder carrying for several years animals that do little or nothing to upgrade his flock. Maximum improvement in a flock will come only with constant and rigid culling of animals of all ages, but it appears feasible that an early gain could be made through selection of yearling ewes on body weight.

¹Terrill, E. E., 1939. Selection of Range Rambouillet Ewes. American Society of Animal Production Proceedings, pp. 333-340.

²Sidwell, G. M. and J. O. Grandstaff, 1949. Size of Lambs at Weaning as a Permanent Characteristic of Navajo Ewes. Journal of Animal Science, Vol. 8, No. 3, August 1949.

³Terrill, C. E. and J. A. Stoeck, 1942. The Importance of Body Weight in Selection of Range Ewes. Journal of Animal Science, Vol. 1, No. 3, August 1942.



G. Norman Winder, Denver, Colorado, newly elected president of Woolens and Worsted of America, Inc., explains important points of the group's official seal to fellow officers. From left to right are: George A. Ott, Boston, Massachusetts, vice president; Mr. Winder; William I. Kent, Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, vice president; Ronald A. Mitchell, Stafford Springs, Connecticut, vice president, and Walter Pfluger, Eden, Texas, treasurer.

Textile Group Elects Winder President

G. Norman Winder, president of the American Sheep Producers Council, Denver, Colorado, was elected president of Woolens and Worsted of America, Inc., at a meeting of the association held in New York City, September 12.

The new industry group is dedicated to fostering the interests of American-made wool textile products.

Elected to vice president posts were: William I. Kent, president of Kent Manufacturing Co., Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, and president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; Ronald A. Mitchell, treasurer of Cyril Johnson Woolen Co., Stafford Springs, Connecticut; George A. Ott of Richard Ott & Sons, Boston, Massachusetts, and I. A. Wyner, president of I. A. Wyner & Co., Inc., New York City.

Walter Pfluger, Eden, Texas, was elected treasurer, with J. M. Jones, Denver, Colorado, assistant treasurer, and Robert S. Taplinger, New York City, secretary.

Attending the meeting of the new organization were representatives of the American Sheep Producers Council, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the Wool Manufacturers Council of the Northern Textile Association, the National Knitted Outerwear Association, the Wool Promotion Fund of the Wool Trade, the Felt Association and the Jersey Institute.

An official insignia for use by the organization and several projects designed to enhance the position of American wool products in the national economy were approved at the meeting.

One of these projects is the establishment of an annual American Wool Month, September. Promotional activities were limited this year in connection with the month, since there was little time to prepare for it. However, the organization felt it would be of value to establish American Wool Month this year in preparation for the American Wool Month of 1959. Promotional material for the 1959 American Wool Month will be ready to be put in use by May 1, 1959.

Some of the aims and purposes of the new organization are:

1. To encourage and increase the use and consumption of American-made woolen and worsted products through informational advertising and promotional programs and all other lawful and appropriate ways.

2. To promote the interests of American wool producers and American manufacturers of woolen and worsted fabrics by cultivating consumer approval and acceptance of American-made woolen and worsted products, through cooperative programs with all persons interested in developing and publicizing information, and to stimulate and expand the consumption of American-made woolen and worsted products.

3. To foster good relations in the American wool industry and between the American wool industry and consumers, retailers, designers, textile manufacturers and all others interested in the industry.

4. To gather and disseminate, in lawful and appropriate ways, information relevant to the American wool industry.

Livestock Tax Changes Presented

By STEPHEN H. HART, WILLIAM D. EMBREE, JR., and DAVID BUTLER, Attorneys, National Live Stock Tax Committee

IN August, 1958 Congress passed the most important Income Tax Act since the enactment of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code.

The new Act does not have any sections specifically designed to change the taxation of livestock raising, but several of its general provisions do affect these fields. This report will summarize the provisions which your Committee believes to be the most significant for its sponsors and its members.

Depreciation Allowance Boost

In addition to the methods of depreciation already permitted under the 1954 Code, a taxpayer may elect to take in the first year of ownership a deduction of 20 percent of the first \$10,000 of his depreciable property's value if filing singly, and 20 percent of the first \$20,000 of its value if filing a joint return, provided that the depreciable property has a useful life of six years or more. The special deduction is made first, with normal depreciation then being taken on the remaining value.

Thus, a husband and wife who bought equipment worth \$25,000 in 1958 can first deduct the \$4,000 given by the new Act (20 percent of \$20,000) and then write off the remaining cost just as if the equipment had cost only \$21,000, deducting in the first year as in the others.

This new depreciation allowance may be used for taxable years ending after June 30, 1958, with respect to new or used property acquired by purchase in 1958 or later.

Loss Carryback Extension

Prior to 1958, a net operating loss suffered by an individual, partnership or corporation conducting a business could be carried back two years and carried over five years.

The new Act provides that a loss can be carried back for three years instead of the two years permitted by prior law. This provision will be fully effective with respect to taxable years commencing on or after January 1, 1958.

Accumulated Earnings Change

Prior to 1958, corporations could accumulate \$60,000 in earnings without being subject to accumulated earnings taxation.

Once accumulation passed that level, the Internal Revenue Service would decide whether it had retained more earnings than were reasonably required for the needs of its operations. If it were decided that retention of accumulated earnings was unreasonable, a heavy tax was imposed upon the additional amount accumulated in any given year.

In the absence of concrete expansion plans, the Internal Revenue Service in many cases set \$60,000 exactly as the amount beyond which accumulations were considered unreasonable. The new Act raises the \$60,000 exemption to \$100,000.

Estate Tax Instalments OK

The new Act permits the payment of Federal estate taxes in instalments where a large part of the estate consists of an interest in a closely held business.

If 35 percent of the gross estate or 50 percent of the taxable estate of a person whose estate tax return is filed after the enactment of this law consists of an interest in a closely held business, then that part of his estate tax which is attributable to such an interest may be paid in instalments over as much as ten years, with 4 percent interest on the amount unpaid.

An interest in a "closely held business," generally speaking, is an interest as individual proprietor of a business or an interest of 20 percent or more in a partnership or in a corporation running a business and having ten or less partners or shareholders.

Liberalized Conversion Ruling

Under the old law, if a ranch were destroyed, condemned, or bought by a governmental authority under threat of

condemnation, and the owner made a profit on this "involuntary conversion," he would not have to pay a tax on that part of his gain on the conversion which he promptly put into "property similar or related in service or use" to the old property.

However, the expression "property similar or related in service or use" was so narrowly interpreted that ranchers could not get much benefit from the statute. The new Act redefines "similar or related in service or use" as being equivalent to "of a like kind," an expression appearing elsewhere in the tax law which has been much more liberally interpreted than has the expression "similar or related in service or use."

The law will now require recognition of gain even where the purchased property is completely dissimilar to the land which was converted, so long as it is also real estate held for business or investment purposes. The new provision will apply to involuntary conversions taking place on or after January 1, 1958.

Retirement Measure Delayed

Unfortunately, another piece of legislation strongly favored by your Committee was not passed in 1958. This was a tax amendment to establish retirement benefits for self-employed individuals which would be comparable to the retirement benefits presently available to employees of corporations pursuant to tax favored plans provided for in the tax law.

The Jenkins-Keogh Bill was introduced for this purpose and was passed by the House of Representatives. However, there was not time in the Senate to beat the deadline for adjournment of that body. It is hoped that the bill will be passed when Congress reconvenes.

1958—A Good Year

In summary, 1958 has been a good year for livestock raisers so far as amendments to the tax law are concerned. It is hoped that many of the members who make up the sponsor organizations of the National Live Stock Tax Committee will be able to profit from the liberalizations which have taken place.

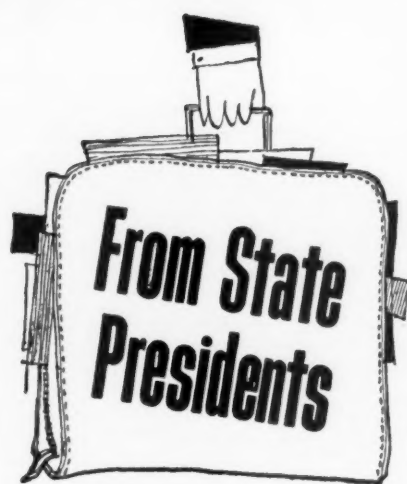
In some cases, perhaps, the amendments have not been sufficiently far reaching. However, there is no question that the over-all picture is on the plus side.

Those who are interested in a more detailed report concerning these tax amendments may obtain it from Holland & Hart, 520 Equitable Building, Denver 2, Colorado.

SHEEP STORY WINS AWARD

"A Little Bunch of Sheep" won for Mrs. Margaret Duncan Brown of Colorado the Reader's Digest "First-Person" award of \$2,500. The story is in the September issue of the Digest.

Mrs. Brown, now 75, maintains a flock of 200 sheep, mostly for breeding purposes at her ranch near Steamboat Springs. "A Little Bunch of Sheep" is very enjoyable reading.



Congressional Wool Act Efforts Praised by Texas

TEXAS joins the other western wool growing States in expressing its thanks and deep appreciation to a hard working group of Senators and Representatives from the West and Southwest who helped push extension of the National Wool Act through the Congress at the last minute.

In the Texas delegation those thanks go especially to Senators Lyndon Johnson and Ralph Yarborough and to Representatives Bob Poage and Clark Fisher. We are especially proud of all our Representatives, for all but one voted for suspension of the rules when the House Agriculture Bill hit one of its many obstacles. Passage of this legislation marks a time of excellent cooperation in the industry. It had a tough job to do and accomplished it.

I take this opportunity also to commend the State associations of Colorado, Montana and Western South Dakota for their excellent, high type and most beautiful representatives at the first National Miss Wool Pageant held here August 25-30. Though the other State representatives were not selected by the wool growers' associations, they were young ladies those associations can be proud of—the 1959 Miss Wool from Albuquerque, New Mexico, a very beautiful blonde, was in this category.

This was the first expanded Wool Pageant and certainly future ones can be improved. It is our sincere hope that the wool growers' associations in the various states will select their own candidates for next year's Miss Wool title.

—T. A. Kincaid, President
Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Assn.



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



W. P. Rickard
California



L. Elton Gent
Colorado



Andrew D. Little
Idaho



Dan Fulton
Montana



Stanley C. Ellison
Nevada



Guy L. Arbogast
Oregon



R. A. Smiley
South Dakota



T. A. Kincaid, Jr.
Texas



J. R. Broadbent
Utah



William McGregor
Washington



Howard Flitner
Wyoming

Utahns Relieved by Wool Act Passage; Laud Help

THE wool growers of the State of Utah were greatly relieved when the announcement came that during the last days of Congress the substance of the 1954 Wool Act was continued for a period of three years in a satisfactory form to the industry. We felt sure the President would sign the measure, which he has done. The industry will be supported through a wool incentive payment for another three years.

Our appreciation and thanks go to the many organizations and individuals who were instrumental in securing the passage of the Act which was part of the general farm legislation. In this instance, we appreciated the fact that cotton needed legislation and that our good friends from Texas had considerable strength in the Congress. This was a very potent influence in securing the passage of the farm bill, of which the wool bill was a part.

The sincere appreciation has been expressed by the Executive Committee of the Utah Wool Growers to the Senior Senator from Utah, Arthur V. Watkins, who fought off an amendment to the promotion part of the Act. We feel if this amendment had prevailed, there would have been numerous amendments, which might have crippled the legislation or caused its defeat. Therefore, we cannot express too generously the thanks of the sheep industry.

With the recent announcement that

the incentive payment would be 62 cents for the marketing year 1959, there developed a stimulant to the sheep industry. The incentive is a reimbursement for sharing our markets with foreign countries. We cannot express too highly or be too generous in our appreciation to all those responsible for the extension of the Wool Act.

—J. R. Broadbent, President
Utah Wool Growers Assn.

South Dakota Gratified by Wool Act Passage

THE support given to sheep growers by banks, feed merchants, and others in our efforts to secure reenactment of the Wool Act is certainly gratifying. When the need for help became known, dozens of letters and telegrams began flooding our Senators' and Congressmen's desks.

To try to personally name the organizations and individuals who gave their aid would be an impossible job. However, in behalf of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, I do say, "Thank you,—we appreciate your help."

I will mention two members of our Congressional delegation whom I believe devoted considerable time and effort in our behalf. Senator Karl Mundt of South Dakota joined Senator Milton Young of North Dakota in presenting the extension of the Wool Act as an amendment to the farm bill in the Senate, and in helping to guide its

From State Presidents . . .

progress to enactment. That their efforts were successful is past history. Congressman E. Y. Berry was most active and helpful in the House in pushing the Act, and his efforts were very effective. Again we say, "Thank you for a job well done!"

—R. A. Smiley, President
Western South Dakota Sheep
Growers Assn.

Ram Price Boost Result of Wool Act Extension

WE have just completed the 1958 annual Montana Ram Sale sponsored by our Montana Association at Miles City. As was the case with the National Ram Sale, our overall per head average was about \$8 higher than our exceptionally good sale of last year.

That these breeding sheep prices are holding up as they are is an unquestionable result of the extension of the Wool Act. I can perhaps best do honor to one segment of the team that brought about this renewal by quoting in its entirety, a letter which I recently received from Mike Mansfield, assistant majority leader of the United States Senate:

Dear Dan:

Because of your interest in the extension of the Wool Act, I am happy to inform you that the Act has been extended for three years by Congress and now goes to the White House.

I would be remiss if I did not bring to your attention the efforts which Everett Shuey put forth these past five months in Washington in trying to bring about this extension. He left no stone unturned, and I feel that all the members of your Association should know that he has been outstanding and persevering in doing a great job for Montana's and the Nation's wool growers. As you know, there were many times during this period in which the outcome appeared very dismal, but Everett did not let up in his efforts, and he should go home with a feeling of a job well done. I just wanted you folks to know.

With best personal wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,
Mike Mansfield

—Dan Fulton, President
Montana Wool Growers Assn.

Wyoming Growers Thank Congressional Delegation

WHILE we have already thanked the Wyoming delegation for their efforts to secure the extension of the Wool Act, we desire to thank them publicly, and take this means of doing it.

The entire Wyoming delegation, consisting of Senators Barrett and O'Ma-

honey, and Congressman Thomson, worked untiringly for the extension of the Wool Act. Of course, no one did more for the original enactment of the Wool Act and the extension than did Senator Barrett. He was largely responsible for the original Act and, as you know, he and some 47 other Senators introduced the extension, which finally passed.

Our Wyoming delegation has been very helpful to wool growers not only in extending the Wool Act, but in many other matters of interest, like the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, land legislation, wilderness legislation and various other important matters.

Senators Barrett and O'Mahoney introduced an amendment to prohibit trading in wool futures to the act banning trading in onion futures. The amendment was defeated, however.

We have never called on any member of our Wyoming delegation for help when they have not promptly responded. This has not only been true in connection with the Wool Act, but in all other legislation affecting wool growers as well. Our entire Wyoming delegation has done splendid work for the wool growing industry—not only of Wyoming, but the entire country.

—Howard Flitner, President
Wyoming Wool Growers Assn.

Your Help is Vital

An Important Message from

President Don Clyde

For the wool growers of this country, one of the most important programs now in progress is an all-out effort to increase the consumption of all-wool upholstery fabrics in automobiles.

All members of the National Wool Growers Association can be of immense help in achieving this aim by providing The Wool Bureau with valuable consumer information relative to automobile fabrics.

I urge each and every member of the association to fill in the simple questionnaire here and send it to The Wool Bureau in New York as promptly as possible.

It is important for all of us to get behind this effort. Tell your fellow growers about it, and be sure everyone you know fills in the questionnaire in his copy of the National Wool Grower and mails it to The Wool Bureau.

Don Clyde, President
National Wool Growers Association

Automobile Upholstery Questionnaire

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. What year, model and make of car do you own? | Year and Make |
| | Model |
| 2. Does it have wool upholstery? (Check one) | Yes..... No..... |
| 3. If not, did you ask your dealer for wool upholstery when you bought the car? (Check one) | Yes..... No..... |
| 4. Did you ever pay extra for wool upholstery in any car you bought? (Check one) | Yes..... No..... |
| 5. What kind of automobile upholstery do you prefer—wool or synthetic? (Check one) | Wool..... Synthetic..... |
| 6. What features do you want most in your automobile upholstery? (Please number in order of importance to you) | Ease of care |
| | Durability |
| | "Slidability" |
| | Color and Pattern..... |
| | Comfort |

Your Name

Address

City..... State.....

Name of Your
Auto Dealer

Please cut out questionnaire and mail to:

THE WOOL BUREAU, INC.

16 West 46th Street, New York 36, N. Y.



At the lamb cook-out: Left to right, Mrs. Violet Nielson, hostess for the Continental Baking Company in Salt Lake City, which has been very generous in the use of its facilities for events promoting lamb; Miss C. Aileen Ericksen, director of Home Economics Education for Utah; Mr. and Mrs. Thornley Swan, president of the Utah Women's Auxiliary; Mrs. Delbert Ray Chipman; Delbert Chipman; Mrs. Francis Probst; Mrs. Leland Peterson; Mrs. Junius Christiansen; Mrs. Rudie Mick, president of the National Women's Auxiliary; Miss Irene Young, Editor of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER; Mrs. Delbert Chipman, Mrs. Rodney Ashby, and Mrs. Inez McDonald; Chef Francis Probst; Rodney Ashby, director of the School Lunch Program in Utah; and Leland Peterson at the top level. The small fry are sons of the Delbert Ray Chipmans. Others not shown in the



picture but who also enjoyed the lamb cook-out were President and Mrs. Don Clyde of the National Wool Growers Association; Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh, who took the pictures, and his mother, Mrs. L. L. Marsh; KSL Farm Director Von Orme and Mrs. Orme; Margaret Masters, one of KSL's very popular broadcasters, and her husband, J. Franklin Smith; Ted Capener, assistant farm director for KSL; Mr. and Mrs. Bob Pusey, also of the KSL staff; and Howard Ashby. At the right, Mrs. Rudie Mick received a lesson in turning lamb chops and steaks over in a Dutch oven at just the right time from Chef Francis Probst, as Delbert Chipman held the oven top covered with hot coals, and David Eugene Chipman, Mrs. Delbert Chipman and Leland Peterson looked on.

Success Greet's Annual Chipman Lamb Cook-Out

"THAT was the best meat I ever ate!" This was the unanimous vote of those attending the famous annual Chipman lamb cook-out.

The summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Chipman in the spectacularly beautiful American Fork Canyon in Utah, provides the setting for this event which was held this year on Saturday, September 13th.

Mrs. Chipman, Ora to her many friends, is chairman of the National Auxiliary Lamb Promotion Committee, and a lamb cook-out is one of her suggestions for lamb promotion efforts by Auxiliary groups with funds allotted by the American Sheep Producers Council. Mrs. Rudie Mick, National Auxiliary president, flew over from South Dakota

to see just how a lamb cook-out is handled.

You may not believe it, but two entire lamb carcasses cut into steaks and chops about two inches thick are cooking in the Dutch ovens shown in the picture. The lambs, of course, were from the flock of Delbert Chipman (holding the cover of the Dutch oven with the coals on top). He had just brought his sheep down from the high Timpanogos range where they summer.

The way to make lamb "the best meat you ever ate" is to put a little rendered tallow into the bottom of the pan. Then, put in a layer of meat, piece of onion on top, and then another layer of meat, and so on. Salt and pepper are used for seasoning. "I use quite a lot of salt," the Chef said, "because you need it with fresh lamb." The lamb is turned, but not too often, as it cooks in the ovens.

Of course, Mrs. Chipman had provided everything else that goes with a harvest meal—delicious fruits of various kinds, vegetables and a lot of trimmings.

When everyone had eaten to probably a little more than capacity, there were brief reports on the National Miss Wool Pageant by NWGA President Don Clyde and President Mick of the Women's Auxiliary. Mr. Rodney Ashby, director of the School Lunch Program in Utah, gave encouraging news about increased use of lamb in the School Lunch Program.

Wilderness, Soil, Water Hearings Slated

THE proposal to set up a National Wilderness Preservation System is to be the subject of hearings by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The dates and locations of the hearings are as follows: Bend, Oregon, November 7; San Francisco, November 10; Salt Lake City, November 12; and Albuquerque, November 14.

Members of the committee include Senators Murray, Montana, chairman; Anderson, New Mexico; Jackson, Washington; O'Mahoney, Wyoming; Bible, Nevada; Neuberger, Oregon; Carroll, Colorado; Church, Idaho; Malone, Nevada; Watkins, Utah; Dworshak, Idaho; Kuchel, California; Barrett, Wyoming; Goldwater, Arizona; and Allott, Colorado.

* * * * *

Commencing October 14, a series of public hearings under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

will be held in connection with a study of needs for soil and water conservation research facilities, as requested by the Senate Committee on Agricultural Appropriations. Time and places of these hearings in the West are: Rapid City, South Dakota, October 14; Salt Lake City, Utah, October 15; Boise, Idaho, October 16; Sacramento, California, October 28; Phoenix, Arizona, October 30; and Amarillo, Texas, October 31. Farmers, ranchers, farm organizations, the farm press, and others are invited to attend and present recommendations at these hearings.

Members of the group holding the hearings are: Dr. Darnell M. Whitt, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland; Dr. G. M. Browning, Iowa State College; Gerald E. Ryerson, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Cecil H. Wadleigh, Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, Maryland.

Wool Outlook Checked In Wool Bureau Study

by RUTH JACKENDOFF, Director
Department of Economics and Statistics

TO evaluate the current wool situation in its proper perspective, it should be recalled that the wool textile recession postdated the decline in other textile operations. The onset of the general business slump served to retard the recovery in many sections of the textile industry which had anticipated a recovery many months ago.

'Note of Hope'

A note of hope for the second half of 1958 is the spreading view that the bottom of this recession has been passed and that the next major trend of business will be a gradually rising one. No dynamic recovery is looked for until the next wave of capital expenditures for plant and equipment, perhaps in mid-1959. But it is already evident that psychologically the consumer is more optimistic. If no setback occurs, it should be reflected in accelerated demand for consumer textiles during the forthcoming season.

A statistical summary of wool and related statistics shows few plus signs in the percentage-change comparisons of 1958 data with corresponding 1957 data. Raw wool consumption (carpet and apparel) appears to have suffered more intensely than competitive staple fibers. As the price of wool has plummeted since last year and is now relatively cheaper in the wide range of available grades than non-cellulosic staples, this factor cannot be considered as an explanation of the situation. Rather, the current level of wool prices and even slightly higher ones should be an inducement to increased use of wool in product lines where the price of raw material is a major consideration.

Revolutionized Trends

One of the important elements in the past year's wool textile situation has been the accelerated trend toward lightweight fabrics which is completely revolutionizing traditional weight standards in men's tailored and sports outerwear. This has resulted not only in the consumption of smaller weights of wool in the manufacture of all wool fabrics, but also in the consumption of increased proportions of blending fibers in the manufacture of wool blends. As

a consequence, the proportion of shorn and pulled wool consumed in the production of woollen and worsted fabrics has dropped from over one-half of all fibers consumed in the first half of 1957 to under one-half in the corresponding period of 1958.

A second factor is the growing importance of wash-wear fabrics which use little or no wool in products traditionally associated with wool blends or lightweight all wool fabrics. The impact of this trend is reflected in the first serious reversal of the erstwhile improved competitive position of 50 percent or more wool separate trousers and summer-weight suits. This is in contrast to the women's wear suit and skirt trade, where fabrics other than the once dominant rayon/acetates are making competitive gains. In suits, particularly, the latest available data (1957) reveal that wool now dominates the market and is probably the chief factor in the increased proportion of suits made of "other" fabrics during the first half of 1958.

Recession Symptoms

The decline in the production of virtually all major items of outerwear during the first half of 1958 is one symptom of the general business recession. In addition, unseasonably cool weather from the critical Easter season through June discouraged retailers from restocking too liberally. Judging from the rate of wool consumption during the second quarter, fall ordering was equally conservative. The trend of stock-sales ratios since the beginning of the year in men's, women's and juniors' clothing sections of department stores bears out this conclusion. All of these ratios at the end of June were on the low side of recent-year rates. In men's and boys' wear and in women's suit sections, somewhat high inventories in the early part of the year have been brought sharply into line, reflecting very tight controls on the part of store management.

Yet consumer dollar expenditures on clothing have held up to 1957 rates, with men's and boys' wear dollar volume and women's and children's wear dollar volume showing no decline. This again bears out the conclusion that a good part of first half year sales were made without being replaced by

new stocks. Otherwise, clothing production would not have declined so drastically.

From the foregoing analysis, it seems obvious that a recovery of confidence in the business outlook should be an incentive to clothing retailers to restock more liberally for winter 1958 and spring 1959.

Blanket Outlook Bright

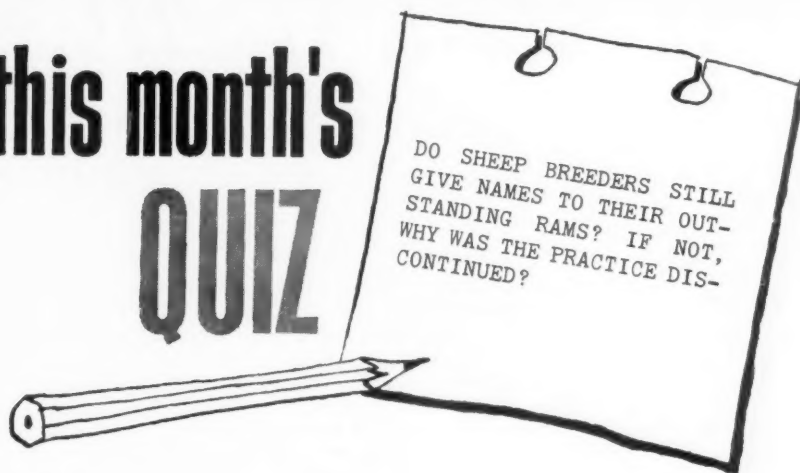
One area where the outlook for 100 percent wool fabrics appears to have improved significantly is the blanket market. Almost daily, trade reports attest to a renewal of nationwide retailer interest in the merchandising of 100 percent wool blankets. First quarter production of these blankets rose 40 percent over a year ago in contrast to a sharp decline in wool blends, cotton, and rayon blankets. The only other increase, amounting to 19 percent, occurred in acrylic blankets, which accounted for 5 percent of all bed blanketing produced compared with 4 percent a year ago. One hundred percent wool accounted for close to 6½ percent of all bed blanketing produced compared with 4 percent a year ago, while wool blankets containing 50 percent or more wool accounted for over 10 percent or slightly better than a year ago.

While it seems too precarious to attempt an estimate of apparel wool consumption for the entire year 1958, it is encouraging to observe that, with the exception of April, the average weekly rate has risen each month over the previous month from January to June. Should this trend continue into the second half, comparisons with corresponding 1957 months would turn favorable, as the recession in wool consumption deepened sharply during that period. Thus it might well be that apparel wool consumption for the entire year 1958 might approximate that of 1957.

Six Months' Supply

If this evaluation should prove correct, free stocks of wool on July 1, estimated by the Wool Associates at 156 million pounds, clean, including wool in the hands of growers and the trade, would be equivalent to somewhat more than six months' consumption. Since wool growers have been rather careful about selling their wool on reasonable offers in line with world prices, the July 1 stocks must include a good supply of grower-held wools. This has helped keep prices stable in the past few months. If demand should improve during the second half, prices would tend to firm.

this month's QUIZ



PRESENT day Suffolk breeders seldom give any of their sheep names. I believe the practice was discontinued because too many people gave their rams "high-sounding" names in an attempt to increase their value.

I do believe the practice has its merits. It goes back to the old-time shepherd who had a name for each of his sheep, even if there were several hundred of them.

The main benefit to be derived from naming sheep is to give buyers a mental picture of all the ancestors of a particular sheep. This helped the buyer to know how to use a certain sheep in his breeding program.

We seldom name a sheep, and if we do, it is a descriptive name. However, we do pay close attention to flock numbers—we even memorize them. I believe any member of my family can give the flock number of any sheep that has been in our flock for three or more years. So that we don't forget, we brand the number on a sheep's back until we are certain we know it.

—M. W. Becker
Rupert, Idaho

THE custom of giving names to outstanding rams isn't practiced very much at the present time. However, there are a few breeders naming their rams.

A special name isn't necessary because the ram has the breeder's name, a number on his ear tag and also a number on his certificate of registration which is on file with the ARSBA.

Very few of the buyers of top rams at ram sales were interested in special names so the practice was almost discontinued. We do have a few pet names for some of our outstanding studs in use.

—Adin Nielson
Ephraim, Utah

I do not know exactly why the naming of sires has fallen into disuse—probably because many of the show champions were not the "type" the rangemen and purebred breeders wished to propagate. I occasionally name a sheep for someone who intends showing it, but do not have requests for names as a general rule.

—Wynn S. Hansen
Collinston, Utah

1958 SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

January 26-29, 1959: National Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.

Conventions and Meetings

October 29-31: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Douglas, Wyoming.
November 7-8: Nevada Wool Growers' Convention, Elko, Nevada.
November 9-11: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.
November 11-13: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Pocatello, Idaho.
November 14-15: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
December 3-5: Montana Wool Growers' Convention, Great Falls, Montana.
December 8-10: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, Dallas, Texas.
January 14-17, 1959: American Cattlemen's Convention, Omaha, Nebraska.
January 15: Utah Wool Marketing Association Meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah.
January 16-17: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.
January 25: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.
January 26-29: National Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.

Sales

October 6: Valley Livestock Auction Co. Range Ram Sale, Grand Junction, Colorado.
October 9: Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.
October 13: Craig Ram Sale, Craig, Colorado.

Shows

October 17-25: American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Missouri.
October 31-November 9: Grand National Livestock Show, Cow Palace, San Francisco, California.
November 14-19: Golden Spike Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.
November 28-December 6: International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
January 16-24, 1959: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.
February 13-22: San Antonio Stock Show and Rodeo, San Antonio, Texas.
February 25-March 8: Houston Fat Stock Show and Rodeo, Houston, Texas.

THE practice of naming purebred sheep has not been as widespread as the naming of purebred cattle. However, many breeders do name their sheep and tend to perpetuate family lines tracing back to outstanding rams and ewes. This practice has merit in that it enables the breeders to become familiar with different pedigrees and individuals within each family.

At the present time sheepmen are emphasizing individual merit in their selection program rather than pedigree and family traits. As a consequence, there is less incentive for breeders to name their sheep. Wide distribution of purebred flocks in this country also prevents many breeders from becoming familiar with outstanding individuals in these flocks. Therefore, names are not as significant as they formerly were when sheep were concentrated in smaller areas and breeders were more familiar with the individuals in each flock.

This does not mean that outstanding sires are being limited in their use. A check of the pedigrees shows that many of the top animals trace back to a rather small select group of outstanding sires. The breeder would be more aware of this fact if the names had been used in registration rather than just flock numbers.

From the standpoint of breeder interest, publicity and advertising value, and perpetuation of outstanding sires, the practice of naming individuals has merit and perhaps should be more widely practiced by purebred sheep breeders.

—Milton A. Madsen, Associate
Professor of Animal Husbandry
Utah State University

SHEEP breeders, especially in the Eastern United States, still do occasionally name their outstanding flock sires. A ram that is so named usually has either sold for a considerable sum of money, or has sired progeny of extreme quality for the breed concerned. There hasn't been a set pattern established for naming sires of registered sheep. Breeders usually have pet names for most all of their sires; however this name rarely is made a part of the animal's pedigree.

Most breed associations seem to prefer the use of the breeder's last name and a flock number. Because of the great numbers of registered sheep, the use of individual names entirely would become impractical.

—Ervin E. Vassar
Dixon, California

Lovely New Mexico First National



Beautiful Beverly Bentley, 18, Albuquerque, New Mexico, poses for cameramen shortly after being awarded the first "National" Miss Wool title. She will be the official ambassador of the "wool world" for 1958-59, visiting both Europe and the United States.

A regal, blue-eyed blond from New Mexico began her reign over the "Wool World" August 29, when she was crowned "Miss Wool of 1959" at the first National Miss Wool Pageant at San Angelo, Texas.

Beautiful Beverly Bentley, 18, of Albuquerque, was enthroned before some 6,000 applauding spectators, who jammed San Angelo's new million dollar coliseum to view the coronation spectacle. Miss Bentley received her crown from Peggy Seay, "Miss Wool of 1958," whose last official act it was to make the presentation.

Miss Wool's selection was the climax to a week of almost constant activities, which were part of the annual Wool Fiesta held in San Angelo.

Official Tour Planned

For Miss Bentley, however, her coronation marks only the beginning of a fabulous year-long reign, during which she will be the official ambassador of the wool industry. Plans have already been made for her to "officially" visit several East and West Coast cities and Europe.

The new Miss Wool comes well equipped to handle her new ambassador post. She is peppy, pleasant and pretty. Endowed with grace and charm, Miss Bentley stands 5' 4½" tall, weighs 114 pounds and measures 36-23-36. She is a sophomore student at New Mexico University.

For the coronation, Miss Bentley wore a gown of white wool lace, scattered over with diamondettes. The entire dress was of this handkerchief-light wool fabric, with small, white off-the-shoulder streamers, as shown in the picture above.

The coronation gown, as well as all other fashions modeled in the pageant, went to Miss Wool as prizes for capturing the coveted title. The year-around, dawn-to-dusk wardrobe included fashions, shoes, handbags, hats and gloves of wool. It undoubtedly makes the new queen the most "wool-dressed"

woman in the United States, and a veritable symbol of fashion at its best.

Other Fabulous Prizes

Besides the wardrobe, Miss Bentley won \$1,000 worth of costume jewelry, a set of matched luggage, the use for a year of a 1959 Chevrolet Impala Coupe and the right to travel to Europe; New York City; Washington, D. C.; Portland, Oregon, and elsewhere as wool's official representative.

As Miss Wool, Miss Bentley has every right to be proud of her title. She was selected over 12 other beauties from the Western Wool Growing States, any one of whom could do justice to the crown.

Each of the contestants was a winner in her home State, being chosen either by her State Wool Growers Association or Jaycees. The finalists, other than Miss Bentley, were: Miss Pat Hildreth, Glendale, Arizona; Miss Anne Trebes, Long Beach, California; Miss Barbara Turnage, Denver, Colorado; Miss Carene Clarke, Pocatello, Idaho; Miss Lee Ryan, Missoula, Montana; Miss Elaine Cali, Las Vegas, Nevada; Miss Dottie Lynn Jones, Salem, Oregon; Miss Rita Fae Wolvington, Belle Fourche, South Dakota; Miss Miriam LaCour, Raywood, Texas; Miss Margo Hedges, Ogden, Utah; Miss Sharon Gunvaldson, Yakima, Washington, and Miss Louise Mayland, Greybull, Wyoming. The finalists from Colorado, Montana, South Dakota and Texas were selected by wool growers' associations.



Mrs. Mike Hayes, left, of Denver, Colorado, greets Miss Wool of 1957-58, Peggy Seay of Floresville, Texas. Mrs. Hayes was publicity director of the Colorado Miss Wool Contest; Miss Seay crowned the new Miss Wool.



Royalty visits a ranch. Miss Wool left, and the 12 other aspirants are pictured above as they visit special shearing demonstration.

Maids Wins National Miss Wool Crown

Each of the finalists was allowed to keep her coronation gown, which, in the case of everyone except Miss Wool, was a ballerina length gown in red and black printed wool challis. A pearl choker and earring set worn with the gown was also presented to the contestants.

Each of the girls, including Miss Wool, was presented a memento of the festive occasion each day.

Seven of the girls who passed through Denver, on the way to San Angelo, were greeted there by wool officials. Miss Turnage, Miss Clarke, Miss Ryan, Miss Jones, Miss Wolvinton, Miss Hedges, Miss Gunvaldson and Miss Mayland, were taken to "brunch" by the American Sheep Producers Council and the Colorado Wool Growers Association, and later met Colorado's Governor McNichols, Denver's Mayor Nicholson and Hugh O'Brian, TV's Wyatt Earp.

Whirlwind of Activities

From the time the contestants reached San Angelo on August 24, until the coronation ceremonies on August 29, there was a constant whirlwind of activities to keep them busy. These activities were designed to both entertain the girls and give the judges, Miss Duncan MacDonald, Boston, Massachusetts; Miss Penny Stoltz, New York City, New York, and Norman Levinson, Dallas, Texas, a chance to observe the girls under as near normal conditions as possible.

The highlights of the precoronation activities were a spectacular Miss Wool Parade and gala Miss Wool Ball, both of which were held on August 26.

For the parade, which attracted some 7,000 people, each entrant was provided with a breath-takingly beautiful float, depicting the "Wool Royalty" theme of the Wool Fiesta and giving the name of the State each represented.

Following the parade extravaganza, there was street dancing and of course, the Miss Wool Ball at one of the city's leading hotels. When the ball had been under way about two hours, the 13 finalists made their appearance. Each girl made her entrance into the ballroom in the center of a huge spotlight beam and amid thunderous applause.

Talent Show Presented

Later, during an intermission, six of the girls presented a talent show as varied and well received as any big time theatre or television performance. The talent show didn't count in the judging, however.

Throughout the rest of the activity-packed week, the girls toured San Angelo; visited a sheep ranch; enjoyed water sports, dancing, parties, breakfasts, luncheons and dinners, and made several television and radio appearances.

This year's pageant, the first National Miss Wool contest ever conducted, was an outgrowth of former Miss Wool pageants conducted in Texas.

The original contest was founded in 1952, as a joint promotion effort of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, the TS&GRA Women's Auxiliary and the San Angelo Board of City Development.

The purpose of the pageant, both the former Texas show and the current National contest, is to secure publicity for the wool industry and to make citizens of the country more conscious of the advantages of the use of wool.

(Continued on page 23.)



Two of the breath-takingly beautiful floats of the dazzling "Wool Royalty" parade in downtown San Angelo, Texas, are shown above. Each of the beautiful floats was adorned by an equally beautiful Miss Wool contestant. Some 7,000 San Angeloans lined the streets to view the parade.



ool, Beverly Bentley, sixth from the for the Miss Wool title of 1958-59, ted a West Texas sheep ranch. A was given for the girls.



Three justifiably proud judges pose with their selection of Miss Wool for 1958-59, Beverly Bentley. The judges, from left to right, are: Penny Stoltz, New York City, New York; Duncan MacDonald, Boston, Massachusetts, and Norm Levinson, Dallas, Texas.



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Miss Wool . . .

(Continued from page 21.)

In an attempt to make the first annual National Miss Wool Pageant a success, and of the same high calibre as had been attained in Texas, the pageant committee went "all out" in its efforts to have an outstanding program.

The success of the recent pageant cannot be questioned. The committee secured the services of nationally known TV star Dennis Day as master of ceremonies. Mr. Day put on a tremendous show by presenting top show tunes, Irish ballads and impersonations, which ranged all the way from Liberace and Lawrence Welk to a Japanese rock-and-roll bit.

There were also numerous specialty acts, a full orchestra and a 48-voice choir, all of which provided fabulous entertainment for those in attendance.

The setting—revolving stage and all—in the new San Angelo Coliseum was also perfect. Pageant officials had some doubt that the new coliseum would be ready for the program. However, work crews were busy finishing their labors on the structure until only

a few hours before the pageant began. In preparation for next year, the



Hugh O'Brian, television's Wyatt Earp, reaches for struggling lamb after being greeted at Denver Airport by eight Miss Wool contestants. Left to right are: Lee Ryan, Missoula, Montana; Dottye Lynn Jones, Salem, Oregon; Rita Wolvington, Belle Fourche, South Dakota; Margo Hedges, Ogden, Utah; announcer from KBTB, Denver's channel 9; Sharon Gunvaldson, Yakima, Washington; Louise Mayland, Greybull, Wyoming; and Barbara Turnage, Denver, Colorado. Kneeling is Mr. O'Brian. Miss Wool of Idaho, Carene Clarke, Pocatello, is not in the picture.

National Wool Growers Association, the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, the TS&GRA Women's Auxiliary, the San Angelo Board of City Development and the Wool Bureau, Inc., are beginning to work out some of the wrinkles in their program—none of which were apparent to those who witnessed the recent pageant.

Miss Wool's Official Wardrobe

SHOWN in the pictures at the left are part of Miss Wool's official wardrobe. In these fashions, the very latest, she will be among the most "wool-dressed" and well-dressed women in America.

Following is a description of each of the fashions pictured:

1. Miss Wool will be stunning, indeed, in this coat of wool suede-cloth, an original by George Carmel. The coat is in "red fire," a brilliant "jewel-of-fashion" color for the fall-into-winter season, and trimmed in mink. The hat of mink is by Mr. John.

2. Another standout in the Miss Wool wardrobe is this trapeze-influenced fashion by Tina Leser. Brocaded in parfait green and glistening "gold bullion" thread, this champagne-hour wool flannel is truly one of the year's stand-out, late-day creations.

3. This jet black wool broadcloth fashion, banded at the hemline with drift of silver fox, is an example of the exquisite styling of Samuel Winston. The silver fox hat is again by Mr. John.

4. An eye-filling note for fall is this "floating panels" topper by Anthony Blotta. The virgin wool topper is cherry red in color and trimmed in glistening black fox. Hat by Emme.

5. Miss Wool examines part of her fabulous collection of Royal Crown Jewels by Marvella. In the collection,

nine trays in all, are costume jewelry creations designed specifically for her dawn-to-dusk wardrobe.

6. Nathan Donsky of Nathan Jewellers, San Angelo, Texas, presents Miss Wool with her official Samsonite Luggage.

7. A trapeze-inspired skirt, jacket and bodice topper is a stylish part of the official Miss Wool wardrobe by Monte-Sano and Pruzan. This three-piece ensemble in "earth brown" is certain of high-fashion accolades wherever it goes.

8. This charming and beautiful fashion is in color-splashed, printed wool challis from the drawing board of Tina Leser. This young-in-heart creation combines shades of red and purple, and is worn with a matching conical hat.

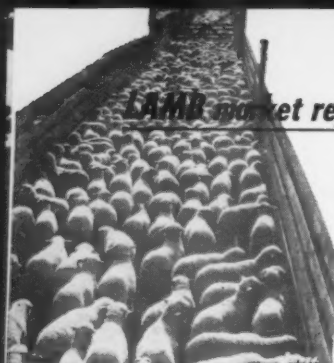
9. This svelte and sophisticated daytime suit by George Jablow is in virgin wool of moss green, and features demi-fitted jacket and arrow-slim skirt. The hat is by Mr. John.

10. Striking is the word for Miss Wool's figure-flattering and style-smart sport costume of knitted wool. The two-piece outfit is "camel" beige striped in jet black.

11. Hydrangea wool is used to express an outstanding example of the important seven-eighths coat by Clare Potter. The color is a magnificent shade of deepest lavender.



Ex officio judges G. Norman Winder, left, of Denver, Colorado, and Bob Baldwin, Los Angeles, California, check their ballots at the Miss Wool contest.



Slaughter Lamb Prices Decline Slightly; Feeder Prices Climb

September 25, 1958

FOR the third consecutive month, prices on spring slaughter lambs followed a moderately sharp decline and partial recovery pattern.

As in July and August, September prices opened strong; slumped during mid-month, and then showed a partial recovery. The middle-of-the-month decline was largely due to lower dressed lamb prices and the non-slaughtering Jewish holidays during the latter part of the month, according to United States Department of Agriculture reports.

Despite the decline, spring slaughter lamb prices for the month were on a par with or slightly higher than the average price for the year and steady to slightly stronger than prices during September, 1957.

During the month, choice and prime grade spring slaughter lambs sold in a price range of \$20.50 to \$25.50, with the high price being received at Chicago from September 2 through 9, and the low price being received at Ft. Worth from September 11 through 22. The average price received for choice and prime grade springers during the month was approximately \$21.50 to \$23.25.

As September drew to a close, prices at Chicago on choice and prime grade spring lambs were from \$23.50 to \$24.50; Omaha prices on choice grade springers were \$22 to \$22.75; choice grade spring slaughter lambs at Denver were bringing \$23.75 to \$24; choice lambs at Ogden were selling at \$21.50 to \$21.75 and Ft. Worth choice grade spring slaughter lamb prices were \$20.50 to \$21.50.

September prices on good and choice grade spring lambs were in a range of \$19 to \$24.50, with the high and low prices again being recorded at Chicago and Ft. Worth, respectively. The high was paid on September 9, and the low from September 11 through 22. The average price for the month on good and choice grade slaughter lambs was \$21.25 to \$22.50.

In late September, good and choice grade springers were bringing \$20.50 to \$23.50 at Chicago; \$21.50 to \$22.50 at Omaha; \$22 to \$23 at Denver; \$21 to \$21.75 at Ogden, and \$19 to \$21.50 at Ft. Worth.

The September feeder lamb market was very active and strong. Feeder lamb prices at the 12 major terminal

outlets remained steady to strong during the month, with some markets registering \$.20 to \$.25 price increases. At most major markets which handle feeder stock, feeder lamb prices were either well above or equal to current slaughter lamb prices, and were running \$1 to \$4 above September, 1957, feeder lamb prices.

The unprecedented demand for feeder lambs is apparently due to the feeders' urgent need for replacement stock; apparent feeder speculation for a strong lamb market later in the year, and prospects for plentiful and cheap livestock feed, thanks to another bumper corn crop and plenty of rough feed.

During the month, good and choice feeders sold in a price range of \$19.50 to \$25.50, with the average price for the month being approximately \$22.50 to \$24.

In late September, good and choice grade feeder lambs were selling at \$24.75 to \$25.50 at Omaha; \$23.50 to \$24.25 at Denver; \$21.50 to \$22.50 at Ogden, and \$20.50 to \$22.50 on good grade feeders at Ft. Worth.

Medium to good grade spring feeder lambs brought from \$18 to \$23.50 during September, with the average price being approximately \$20.75 to \$21.75. During the latter part of the month, medium to good grade spring feeder lambs were selling for \$22 to \$23.50 at Omaha; \$22 to \$22.50 at Denver; \$20.50 to \$21.50 at Ogden, and \$19 to \$22.50 at Ft. Worth.

Slaughter ewe prices, meanwhile, were largely steady during the month, although some markets registered slight gains and others registered slight losses.

Good and choice grade slaughter ewes were bringing \$6.50 to \$8 at Chicago during late September; \$5.50 to \$8 at Omaha; and \$7 to \$8 at Denver, while good grade slaughter ewes were selling at \$6.25 to \$7 at Ogden and \$8 at Ft. Worth.

During the month good and choice grade ewes sold in a price range of \$5.50 to \$8.50, with the high being paid at Chicago on September 2, and the low at Omaha throughout the month.

Cull and utility grade ewes sold in a range of from \$3 to \$8, with the high price being received at Chicago on September 2 and at Ft. Worth on September 2 and 8, and the low price again being received at Omaha from September 15 through 18.

As the month closed, cull and utility ewes were being sold for \$5 to \$7 at Chicago; \$4 to \$5.75 at Omaha; \$4 to \$6.50 at Denver; \$5.50 to \$6 at Ogden, and \$7 to \$7.50 at Ft. Worth.

The dressed lamb market declined twice during September without registering a recovery of major importance. The market had opened strong, with choice and prime grade carcasses bringing \$50.50 to \$55, and good and choice grade carcasses selling for \$50 to \$55. By late September, choice and prime carcasses had dropped to \$48.50 to \$54, and good and choice grade carcasses had declined to \$48 to \$53.

Country Sales and Contracting

CALIFORNIA

In early September, some eight loads of choice and prime, pellet-fed, shorn slaughter lambs, weighing 100 to 106

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1958	1957
Week Ended	Sept. 13	Sept. 14
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter to Date.....	7,973,654	8,548,113
Slaughter at Major Centers	235,414	249,670
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime	\$23.43	\$25.25
Good and Choice	21.81	23.25
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds	52.70	52.00
Choice, 45-55 pounds	51.30	50.81
Good, All Weights	49.60	48.25

Federally Inspected Slaughter—August

	1958	1957
Cattle	1,479,000	1,726,000
Calves	424,000	615,000
Hogs	4,515,000	4,418,000
Sheep and Lambs	950,000	1,111,000

pounds and with No. 1 and 2 pelts, sold in central California for \$23 to \$23.50, with five percent shrink. In northern California, during the same period, 14 loads of good and choice, clover-pastured and fed spring slaughter lambs sold for \$21.50 to \$22.50, with three to four loads, scaling 103 pounds, making the higher price. In southern California, some 1,700 to 2,000 yearling ewes were reported sold for \$25 to \$30 per head.

During mid-September, reports indicated the sale of four loads of choice and prime fed lambs, weighing 100 to 105 pounds and with shorn No. 1 and 2 pelts, in central California. The lambs brought \$23.50. Also reported was the sale of a few loads of mostly choice fed lambs in northern California at \$22.50 to \$22.75, and 10 loads of good and choice, clover-pastured lambs at \$21.50 to \$22.

COLORADO

Reports from the Craig area stated that an estimated 12,000 to 14,000 mixed fat and feeder lambs had been sold for \$21.50 to \$22 during early September. The report also included the sale of some 1,000 aged ewes at \$13.25 per head.

On the western slope of the Rockies, early September sales included the contracting of some 1,200 choice, 98-pound spring slaughter lambs at \$22.50, f.o.b. Montrose, Colorado. Also reported was the sale of some 1,500 mixed fats and feeders at \$22.

In the Arkansas Valley of Colorado, aged ewes were contracted at \$15 per head, while in eastern Colorado, some 400 ewe lambs, weighing 65 pounds, sold at \$25 per hundredweight. Northern Colorado lamb feeders contracted 4,500 to 5,000 feeder lambs out of second hands at \$22.25.

During mid-September, over 900 choice, 90-pound slaughter lambs sold on the Western Slope for \$23, delivered to Denver. An additional 1,800 fat lambs sold at \$22 to \$22.50. Also confirmed were contracts covering the sale of around 31,300 mixed fat and feeder lambs on the Western Slope at \$21.75 to \$22.25, mostly at \$22.

During the middle of the month, the sale of 23,000 to 25,000 feeder lambs out of second hands was reported in northern Colorado at \$22.25 to \$22.35.

IDAHO

Nine loads of high good and choice, woolled slaughter lambs, weighing 98 to 110 pounds were reported sold during early September at \$21.75 to \$22.50 on a delivered by rail basis. Two loads of choice, fed lambs, with No. 2 pelts and weighing 105 pounds were also reported sold on a delivered basis at \$23.50.

Early September reports also listed the sale of 5,000 southwestern Montana

and eastern Idaho mixed fat and feeder lambs at \$21.60, straight across, delivered to Big Spring. Some 4,000 to 5,000 mixed lambs, estimated to be 25 percent fats, were also reported sold at \$22.35 after a 40-mile haul.

In southern Idaho, some 1,800 mostly choice range slaughter lambs, weighing 98 pounds, and several hundred 99- to 100-pound high choice slaughter lambs were reported sold at \$21.75 to \$22.25, delivered to Nampa. The transactions took place during the middle of the month.

Also reported during mid-September was the sale of 1,000 outstanding white-faced yearling ewes in western Idaho at \$31 per head.

MONTANA

Good and choice whitefaced wether feeder lambs, estimated to be 80 pounds or heavier, were reported sold during the first part of the month at \$21 to \$21.50, with some feeders going out of second hands at \$21.50 to \$22. In the Alzada area, 307 whitefaced wether lambs, averaging 81 pounds, sold at 21 cents a pound and an additional 1,000 whitefaced wethers brought 21½ cents a pound.

In northwest Montana, 4,900 range lambs, weighing 83 to 103 pounds, sold for \$20.75 to \$21. These lambs were mixed fats and feeders to go East. Some 900 whitefaced ewe lambs, weighing 80 pounds, sold for \$26.25 per hundredweight in the same area.

Also reported were the sales of part bands to bands of whitefaced ewe lambs at \$23 to \$27 per hundredweight for October delivery and a few strings of whitefaced ewe lambs off beet tops in northern Montana at \$25.75, for October and November delivery. Some scattered sales of whitefaced yearling ewes were also reported in the same area, at prices of \$26.50 to \$28 per head.

Several thousand good and choice feeder lambs from flocks to range bands were reported contracted out of both first and second hands in the Billings area at \$21 to \$22. The lambs were estimated to weigh 75 to 80 pounds and were for immediate to October delivery. Part bands of whitefaced ewe lambs were also reported sold during mid-September at \$22.25 to \$25 per hundredweight.

In eastern Montana, a short band of good three-year-old ewes contracted for fall delivery at \$22 per head.

Toward the latter part of the month, several thousand good and choice wether feeder lambs, estimated to weigh around 80 to 87 pounds, were sold at \$21 to \$21.50. In eastern Montana, a few scattered sales of wether feeders were reported at \$22. Band size lots of wether feeders in southwestern Montana, totaling about 17,000 head, includ-

ing some with a slaughter end, were sold at \$21.

Throughout the State, choice grade, fine-wooled yearling ewes were reported bringing \$26 to \$29 a head. These included 1,600 whitefaced yearling ewes in the Albion area at \$26 per head for immediate delivery, and 1,400 whiteface yearlings in the same area at \$26.50 per head for October 1 delivery. In the Hammond area, 620 whitefaced yearling ewes sold at \$27 and 240 two-year-old ewes sold at \$28 per head, delivered to the ranch.

NEVADA

Early in September, some six loads of choice, 90-pound, woolled slaughter lambs sold at \$22.75, delivered to Elko. A week later, 4,000 good and choice blackfaced slaughter lambs brought \$22 per head, and 2,000 whitefaced feeder lambs sold for \$21.

NEW MEXICO

The only reported sales and contracting activity in New Mexico took place during early September, when one small string of feeder lambs was contracted for later September or early October delivery at \$21.50.

OREGON

During early September, three loads of choice, woolled slaughter lambs sold in the Enterprise area at \$21.50, f.o.b. rail. Also reported was the sale of 1,500 Willamette Valley slaughter lambs, mostly shorn, at \$19 to \$19.50 f.o.b., or \$20.50 delivered. In the Enterprise area, some three loads of 85-pound feeder lambs brought \$20, f.o.b. rail, and 300 85-pound whitefaced ewe lambs sold for \$26 per hundredweight for immediate delivery.

Toward the middle of the month, 1,000 Willamette Valley woolled and shorn slaughter lambs brought \$19 at the buying stations and \$20 delivered to plants. Some 300 fed lambs, with shorn No. 1 and 2 pelts and weighing 105 pounds, sold at \$21.25, f.o.b. A load of whitefaced ewe lambs, estimated to weigh 75 pounds, was sold during the same period at \$25 per hundredweight on immediate delivery, while 1,000 middle-aged breeding ewes brought \$18 per head.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Reports from the Belle Fourche area during early September indicated the sale of 550 whitefaced wether lambs, averaging 80 pounds each, at 21½ cents a pound, and the sale of small lots of reputation lambs at \$21 to \$21.50. Also reported sold during the early part of the month were 224 yearling ewes at \$26 per head, with a 10 percent cutback.

(Continued on page 38.)



LAMB PROMOTION NEWS

from American Sheep Producers Council

AN increase of 10 to 48 percent in 1958 lamb consumption over the amount of lamb consumed in 1957 has been reported by meat packers who supply lamb to the 19 major metropolitan areas in which the ASPC concentrates its lamb promotion efforts.

These figures are for the first part of 1958, and do not include the results of the Council's promotional program during the first National Eat Lamb Week, September 15 to 30.

Current reports indicate that "lamb is becoming a regular menu item on more American dinner tables as U. S. sheepmen continue their strong program of promotion and advertising," said G. N. Winder, ASPC president.

Mr. Winder credited the amazing upward trend in lamb popularity to the fact that more and more Americans are "learning of the taste appeal and high nutritional value of lamb."

He in turn credited, in large part, the increased knowledge of the taste appeal and nutritional value of lamb to the consumer educational program being carried on by sheepmen through the ASPC. "The Council not only encourages the consumption of more lamb, but tells the consumer how to prepare and serve it through a variety of recipes," he added.

The hope was also expressed by Mr. Winder that the National Eat Lamb Week program would give consumption even a greater boost during the period when the largest amount of top-quality lamb is available throughout most of the country.

Reports indicate that merchandising aid being given retailers by the ASPC's roving merchandising man, Al Hardt, is being enthusiastically received throughout the country.

Mr. Hardt put on a lamb carcass cutting demonstration before 350 members of the Utah Retail Grocers Association in Salt Lake City on September 1. The demonstration, which was designed to emphasize the versatility of a lamb carcass, was well received.

Later in the month, he spent two weeks in both the Washington, D. C. and New York City areas.

During the late summer and early fall months, the ASPC has joined or will join forces with several woolen mills in a wool promotion effort.

Ads displaying the elegance, value and versatility of wool have been contracted with LIFE, MADMOISELLE, SEVENTEEN, SATURDAY EVENING POST, SPORTS ILLUSTRATED and NEW YORKER magazines.

Thousands of photographs, recipes, and stories on lamb find their way to the food pages of newspapers and magazines throughout the country and to the food editors of radio and television stations as part of the ASPC promotion program.

These informative articles and recipes are part of the lamb publicity program aimed at encouraging the American consumer to use lamb and tell the housewife how to prepare and serve it. This could come under the heading of "free publicity," since it is printed or aired without charge to the Council.

The publicity program on lamb is directed to the promotion of less familiar lamb cuts. Special emphasis has been placed on material sent to the 19 marketing areas in which the Council promotes lamb.

Newspapers, radio and TV stations covering the entire country are serviced regularly with lamb stories, new recipes and photographs of lamb dishes. Included in this group are daily newspapers, weekly newspapers, newspaper syndicates, newspaper Sunday supplements, network television programs, local radio and TV women's programs, national magazines, the farm press, the Negro press, industrial publications and trade papers.

The actual value of this free publicity, if the space had to be purchased on the same basis as advertising, would be difficult to estimate, but would run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, according to Mrs. Evadna Hammersley, ASPC director of Consumer Service.

AUSTRALIA'S WOOL CHECK

A revised estimate now places the amount of money received for Australia's 1957-58 wool clip at about \$756,607,040. The average price of greasy wools is figured at 62.45 Australian pence a pound, or a little over 58 cents. This compares with an average price of 79.66 pence, or a little over 74 cents the previous season.

President Names ORRRC Members

THE seven citizens selected by President Eisenhower to serve as members of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission are: Laurence W. Rockefeller, New York, chairman; Joseph W. Penfold of Izaak Walton League, Denver; Bernard Orell of Weyerhaeuser Lumber Corporation, Tacoma, Washington; Katherine Jackson Lee of American Forestry Association, Peterborough, New Hampshire; Samuel T. Danna, professor emeritus of University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; M. Frederik Smith of Prudential Life Insurance Company, Short Hills, New Jersey, and Chester S. Wilson, lawyer and former Minnesota conservation commissioner, Stillwater, Minnesota.

The Commission also includes Senators Neuberger, Oregon; Anderson, New Mexico; Watkins, Utah; Barrett, Wyoming, and Representatives Rhodes, Arizona; Saylor, Pennsylvania; Ullman, Oregon, and Pfoz, Idaho.

The Commission under Public Law 85-470 is to name an advisory council of 25 additional members. They are to be representative of major geographical areas and citizen interest groups including State game and fish departments, State park departments, State forestry departments, private organizations working in the field of outdoor recreation resources and opportunities, landowners, State water pollution control agencies, State water development agencies, private forestry interests, livestock interests, mining interests, State travel commissions, petroleum production interests, commercial fishing interests, commercial outdoor recreation interests, industry, education, labor, public utilities, and municipal governments.

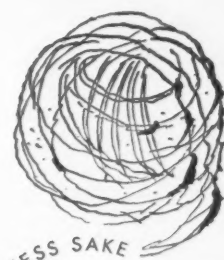
SOUTH DAKOTA INVITES YOU

All members and friends of the National Wool Growers Association are invited to attend the annual meeting of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association at Belle Fourche, November 14-15.

Our program will present an outstanding group of speakers on important topics, and entertainment features will provide a good time.

Won't you please come?

—John H. Widdoss
Secretary



Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Press Correspondent, R. 3, Box 56, Silverton, Oregon



Your Auxiliary President Reports

St. Onge,
South Dakota
Sept. 9, 1958

MY Dear Friends and Co-workers:
I want to keep my message short because the magazine is printing pictures of the governors and contest directors and Auxiliary presidents in connection with the announcement of the Make It Yourself With Wool Week, September 7-13. This really lends a lot of prestige to the contest, and the Auxiliary appreciates the time and efforts given so generously by all of the governors of the contest States to the sheep industry.

Today my spirits were brightened by a number of short notes from State presidents telling me how happy they were about the incentive gift of Savings Bonds. They feel this will be a great stimulus for the district directors. The last contestant list showed an overwhelming increase in entries in every State. The Auxiliary is happy to give recognition to these district women who work so hard to make the contest a success.

I was very fortunate in receiving an invitation to attend the first National Miss Wool Pageant, held in San Angelo, Texas the last week in August. The 13 lovely young ladies representing their respective States made a very beautiful picture as they rode on floats specially decorated for them in a parade before spectators numbered at around 10,000. Each of us officers rode

in convertibles bearing our name at the head of the parade.

The program for the contestants every day included luncheons, trips to the noted Sheffield Sheep Ranch, boating and swimming parties, a banquet and dance, besides the routine contest events.

This elaborate Wool Fiesta Week is conducted by a 15-person committee who work the entire year making preparations. Five of these people are from the San Angelo City Board of Development and the rest are members of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers Association and its Auxiliary. Presidents T. A. Kincaid and Mrs. Adolf Stieler, wool chairman, Mrs. T. A. Kincaid and Jimmie Powell, Secretary Ernest Williams, and Russell Willis and Wallace Moritz of the Board of City Development carried the greater part of arrangement responsibilities, aided by a very cooperative group of people. In fact, I never witnessed such loyal cooperation as was displayed by the City of San Angelo and West Texas to make Miss Wool a successful promotion.

Mrs. Edwin Mayer of Sonora met my plane the morning I arrived. There were flowers in my room—in fact I walked on the royal carpet for the entire Wool Fiesta Week.

The culmination of the affair was the presentation of the 13 girls modeling the wardrobe that would be presented to the National Miss Wool on the turntable stage in the new Coliseum. The panel of judges consisting of Norman Levinson, western representative of Metro-Goldwin-Mayer, Miss Penny Stoltz, fashion director of Warren & Stafford, Connecticut, and Miss Duncan MacDonald, New England radio personality and fashion editor, worked hard for days to make a decision on the girl who would represent the wool industry in 1959. Their points added up to Miss Beverly Bentley of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Beverly will promote wool two weeks in New York before starting out on a tour. She will

be present at the National Convention in Portland, Oregon, January 26-29, 1959.

The National Miss Wool Pageant will be conducted under the same auspices in San Angelo, in 1959, with Texas carrying the financial responsibilities of transportation and accommodations for any number of State Miss Wools as want to compete. It is a special type of wool promotion that should attract individuals in all States. My hope is that the sheep organization will get behind this promotion and act as sponsors of Miss Wool from their States.

The lamb promotion money is available for any of the 20 States who wish to promote lamb. Mrs. Delbert Chipman, lamb chairman, has lots of material and ideas for you State Lamb Chairmen. Her address is: 317 East Main, American Fork, Utah.

Last week I attended a special Lamb Cook-Out at the Delbert Chipman cabin in American Fork Canyon. Guests were personnel from radio station KSL, Supervisor R. A. Ashby and Mrs. Ashby of the School Lunch Program and many other sheep people interested in the lamb promotion program. This is the fifth year the Chipman family has entertained with a lamb cook-out, and it has attracted lots of attention. They are perfect hosts, and many folks are now eating lamb regularly because of these parties.

In today's mail was a report on a lamb dinner that the Wisconsin Auxiliary gave recently. The pictures and news items received are evidence that States are actively engaged in lamb promotion.

Plans for the coming National Convention are shaping up fast. Many exciting events are in the offing for the women, so start making plans to be in Portland, Oregon, January 26-29, 1959.

My prayers are for each of you in your work in promoting the wool and lamb industry.

Cordially yours,
Mrs. Rudie Mick



19 Governors Officially Proclaim Wool Week

EARLY in September, the Governors of 19 wool-producing States officially proclaimed September 7-13 as "Wool Week." The proclamations were designed to stimulate and encourage individual participation in the annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest.

Pictured at the left are the Governors who made the proclamations.

Top left: Washington's Governor Rosellini places his signature upon the "Wool Week" proclamation, as Mrs. Ed Suksdorf, left, Goldendale, president of the Washington Wool Growers Auxiliary, and Mrs. J. W. Mearns, Yakima, State contest director, look on.

Top center: New Mexico's Governor Mechem signs his official proclamation. With the Governor are Mrs. Earl Powell, of Roswell, president of the women's committee to the New Mexico Wool Growers Association, left, and Mrs. Herbert M. Corn, Roswell, State contest director.

Top right: Colorado's Governor McNichols gives his State's official proclamation to Mary Ann Weldon, Denver, a winner in the 1957 "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. At the right is Mrs. Marshall Hughes, of Redvale, president of the Colorado Wool Growers Auxiliary.

Second row left: Idaho's Governor Smylie presents his proclamation to Mrs. Roy Laird, of Dubois, State contest director.

Second row left-center: Minnesota's Governor Freeman holds the Minnesota Wool Growers Association mascot after signing his official proclamation. Looking on is Mrs. Mildred Harrington, Minneapolis, State contest director.

Second row right-center: Montana's Governor Aronson seems pleased with having signed Montana's proclamation to establish "Wool Week." Mrs. Charles Eidel, Great Falls, State contest director, holds the document.

Second row right: Utah's Governor Clyde presents his proclamation to Mrs. J. W. Swan, Kaysville, State contest director, left, and Mrs. Thornley Swan, Kaysville, president of the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary.

Inset: Missouri's Governor Blair.

Third row left: North Dakota's Governor Davis gives his official proclamation to Mrs. C. H. Walker, Mandan, State contest director.

Third row left-center: Wyoming's Governor Simpson officially signs a "Wool Week" proclamation before Mrs. Charles Stratton, Rawlins, State contest director.

Third row right-center: Iowa's Governor Loveless goes over his proclamation with Miss Dorothy Smith, of Cantril, State contest director.

Third row right: Arizona's Governor McFarland places his signature on a "Wool Week" proclamation as Mrs. Donald P. Skousen, Phoenix, State contest director, looks on.

Fourth row left: Oregon's Governor Holmes discusses his proclamation with Mrs. Averill Hansen, Junction City, State contest director, left, and Mrs. Marion Krebs, Eugene, president of the Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary.

Fourth row left-center: Wisconsin's Governor Thomson approves "Wool Week" as Mrs. W. B. Hughes, Sr., Janesville, and Roy Richards, Milwaukee, secretary manager of the Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers Association, look on.

Fourth row right-center: California's Governor Knight holds a poster announcing

Lamb Dish of the Month



Baked Lamb Chops

PREPARE loin lamb chops a brand new way by arranging the chops over a well-seasoned bread dressing and baking until the chops are tender. The bread mixture is deliciously flavored with celery, mushrooms, parsley, pimiento and bouillon . . . perfect complements for the lamb. Arrange sliced tomatoes and cucumber sticks to serve with the lamb chops.

LAMB CHOPS WITH VEGETABLE DRESSING

(Makes 4 servings)

4 loin lamb chops, 1-inch thick	2 tablespoons chopped canned pimiento
4 thin slices onion	1 teaspoon paprika
2 tablespoons salad oil	1 teaspoon salt
1 cup sliced celery	1/8 teaspoon pepper
1 cup sliced mushrooms	1/4 cup bouillon
1 1/2 cups soft bread crumbs	
1/4 cup chopped parsley	

Cut slits in lamb chops. Insert onion slices in slits. Heat oil; add celery and mushrooms and cook until tender. Add crumbs, parsley, pimiento, paprika, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/8 teaspoon pepper and bouillon; mix well. Turn into shallow baking pan. Top with chops. Sprinkle chops with salt and pepper. Bake in slow oven (300°) about 1 hour, or until chops are tender.

the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. The Governor had earlier presented his signed proclamation to Mrs. M. J. Overacker, Jr., right, of Mission San Jose, State contest director.

Fourth row right: Ohio's Governor O'Neill presents his proclamation to Miss Kay Pfeiffer, Kenton, a winner in the 1957 contest, while looking on are Ohio's contest co-directors, Paul A. Getz, Columbus, and Mrs. Harold Judy, Germantown.

Bottom left: South Dakota's Governor Foss makes "Wool Week" official in his State, as Mrs. Rudie Mick, St. Onge, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association; Mrs. Leslie Heinbaugh, Belle Fourche, president of the Western South Dakota Sheep Grow-

ers Auxiliary, and Mrs. G. M. Erickson, Belle Fourche, State contest director, look on.

Bottom center: Nebraska's Governor Anderson presents his proclamation to Mrs. Cletus Hanlon, of Morrill, State contest director. Looking on are Mrs. Melvin Maxwell, Scottsbluff, assistant contest chairman, and Harold Ledingham, director of the North Platte Valley Lamb Feeders Association.

Bottom right: Nevada's Governor Russell issues his proclamation to Mrs. Aleck Tourreuil, Elko, State contest director. With the Governor and Mrs. Tourreuil is Mrs. Stanley Ellison, Tuscarora, president of the Nevada Wool Growers Auxiliary.

Wool Market Interest Centered at Minneapolis

September 29, 1958

LATE September interest has been centered in the sealed bid sale at Minneapolis on the 24th. More than 3 million pounds of wools were offered on that date, by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, sales agency for the South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska wool growers' associations. Approximately 50 percent of the wools offered were sold. The National Wool Marketing Corporation reports that wools meeting the greatest demand "were the graded territory and fleece wools of which well over 75 percent were sold. Of the original bag territory wools offered, only about 25 percent were sold, due largely to the fact that many of these were of mixed grade and brought a wide disparity in ideas of value. An experimental offering of original bag medium fleece wool brought little or no interest. The sale was widely attended, and in view of market conditions, the bidding was spirited for the better wools."

A trade paper reports prices paid for territory wools at the Minneapolis sale as follows (all prices are on a clean basis): Fine wool from \$1.08 to \$1.14; half blood, \$1.02 to \$1.08; three-eighths blood, 95 to 97 cents; one-quarter blood, 90 to 92 cents. Fleece wools sold at 85 to 87 cents clean for three-eighths; from 80 to 84 cents for quarter blood, and around 80 cents for low quarter blood.

In Montana, the Beaver Head Pool of 12,000 fleeces was sold during the month at 41.87 cents per grease pound. Also, some 5,000 fleeces of fine ewe wool in the western part of the State brought 43¼ cents per grease pound.

Small clips totaling 51,680 pounds were moved in western South Dakota at 40¼ to 43¼ cents per grease pound.

Wools have been moving to a certain extent in Texas. The bulk of the best 12 months' wool was about cleaned up by the middle of the month, one report states. Prices on these wools ranged from \$1.12 to \$1.20 clean, delivered Boston. Prices varied according to length of staple. Some 8 months' wool sold at \$1.00 clean delivered Boston. Interest in scoured type wools was evident, and several sales were made at 30 to 36½ cents f.o.b. Texas. Scoured fall wool was selling at 83 to 85 cents for defective types and up to 90 cents for better style wools.

There has been little or no market for wools of these types in California. Prices on fall wool have ranged from 18 to 19 cents paid in southern California to 25 cents in the central part of the State. These prices are so low, the California Livestock News reports, that a number of growers do not plan to fall shear this year.

Demand for 12 months' California fine and half blood wool continues, but bids are generally up to 10 percent below those made last April. Early in September, one of the best clips in the State netted the grower 50 cents a

grease pound. The sale covered some 43,000 pounds of original bag 12 months' ewe and yearling wool (64's to 62's).

Another northern California clip netted the grower 45 cents a pound and two extra good clips in central California, 42 and 43½ cents.

In the Fresno and Bakersfield areas, quite a lot of wool has moved at 35 to 40 cents.

Four or five lots of original bag western Nevada wool of fine quality were sold at 38½ cents to 40 cents per pound net to the grower.

Trading in the Boston wool market was generally quiet, but with some increased activity around the middle of the month. Prices have held steady. On September 15, the Daily News Record reported:

"Topmakers point out that one of the outstanding features of the market has been the rather steady wool price mar-

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19, 1958

	CLEAN BASIS PRICES			GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3)								
			%			%			%			
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)												
Fine:												
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.10—1.15	56	\$.49—	.51	59	\$.45—	.47	64	\$.40—	.41		
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.05—1.10	55	.47—	.50	60	.42—	.44	65	.37—	.39		
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.00—1.05	56	.44—	.46	61	.39—	.41	66	.34—	.36		
One-half Blood:												
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.10	51	.52—	.54	54	.48—	.51	57	.45—	.47		
*Ave. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.00—1.05	52	.48—	.50	55	.45—	.47	58	.42—	.44		
Three-eighths Blood:												
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	.95—1.00	48	.50—	.52	51	.47—	.49	54	.44—	.46		
*Ave. French Combing.....	.85— .95	49	.43—	.49	52	.41—	.46	55	.38—	.43		
One-quarter Blood:												
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	.90— .95	46	.49—	.51	48	.47—	.50	50	.45—	.48		
*Ave. French Combing.....	.85— .90	47	.45—	.48	49	.43—	.46	51	.42—	.44		
*Low-quarter Blood:	.85— .90	41	.50—	.53	43	.49—	.51	45	.47—	.50		
*Common & Braid	.80— .85	40	.48—	.51	42	.46—	.50	44	.45—	.48		

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:								
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.15	57	.45—	.49	59	.43—	.47	61 .41— .45
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.00—1.10	59	.41—	.45	61	.39—	.43	63 .37— .41

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:								
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.15—1.20	54	.53—	.55	58	.48—	.50	62 .44— .46
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.10—1.15	55	.50—	.52	59	.45—	.47	63 .41— .42
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.05—1.10	57	.45—	.47	61	.41—	.43	65 .37— .39
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.00—1.05	55	.45—	.47	58	.42—	.44	61 .39— .41
*Fall (¾" and over).....	.90— .95	56	.40—	.42	59	.37—	.39	62 .34— .36

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

ket during the past few months. Volatile wool prices have been blamed as one reason for the drop in the use of wool, it is said. This steady action has created a feeling of confidence on the part of manufacturers, topmakers say. Further, it is said, wool top is now competitive with the new synthetics. Sources say fine wool top is cheaper than Dacron polyester fiber. This, they believe, will help wool.

"There is also a feeling that some of the buying going on at the present time is for inventory purposes rather than for machinery. Wool and wool top prices are thought to be at levels low enough to warrant some speculative buying."

Another encouraging note is that woolen and worsted fabric production during the second quarter of 1958 was 71.8 million finished linear yards. This output, while 11 percent below production in the same period in 1957, the Bureau of Census states, was 17 percent above this year's first quarter production.

Prices at foreign markets were steady until the latter part of the month when a slight softening was indicated.

A recent unfortunate development is the adjustment in the peso exchange rate by the governments of Argentina and Uruguay to increase the exportation of wool. The Treasury Department is investigating this situation, particularly in reference to Argentina, on the complaint of Senator Frank A. Barrett (Wyoming) that this manipulation of exchange rates is an attempt to "get around" the U. S. tariff on wool imports.

While the present wool market picture may not be too bright in some respects, the feeling is current that it will clear within the next few months, probably shortly after the new year opens.

Miss Ruth Jackendoff, Director, Department of Economics and Statistics of the Wool Bureau, discusses the current wool market situation elsewhere in this issue.

Burlington Railroad Offers Special Stock Service

THE Burlington Railroad is again operating special train service to take care of the heavy fall movement of livestock from Wyoming, Montana, and Nebraska points to all markets and feedlot stations, according to Ray C. Burke, general live stock agent for the railroad.

Mr. Burke said that each year more and more shippers are taking advantage of the Burlington special train service.

Livestock originating on the Burlington may be fed in transit on the Burlington or other connecting railroads.

In Memoriam

A. C. Theos Dies at Grand Junction

ANGELO Constantine Theos, 77, prominent Grand Junction, Colorado, sheepman, died August 28 in a Grand Junction hospital, following a lengthy illness.

Mr. Theos, who came to the United States from Greece in 1907, returned to his fatherland in 1912, to join the Greek army in the Greco-Bulgarian war. In 1914, Mr. Theos returned to the United States, where he operated sheep ranches at Watson and Vernal, Utah.

Mr. Theos and his family moved to Grand Junction in 1925, where he established his sheep business. For many years he also operated a large sheep spread at Meeker, Colorado.

One of Mr. Theos' sons, Nick, of Meeker, is a member of the board of directors of the Colorado Wool Growers Association. He is also survived by his wife, four other sons and a daughter.

Golden Spike Show, Sale Set for November 14-19

AN auction sale of purebred Suffolk and Columbia bred ewes and a four-breed exhibition contest are among events of interest to western sheepmen at the 40th annual Golden Spike National Livestock Show.

The show will run from November 14 through 19 at the Golden Spike National Livestock Coliseum, Ogden, Utah. The bred ewe sale will be conducted November 17. Columbias will go on the auction block from 9 a.m. to noon. Suffolks will sell during the afternoon.

There will be an outstanding representation of breeding stock at the auction, according to Alma Esplin, chairman of the Columbia sale, and Allan Jenkins, Suffolk auction chairman.

Exhibition contests at the show will be open to Hampshires, Suffolks, Columbias and Rambouillets, with \$4,042 in premium money to be awarded winners. Premiums in the fat lamb division range from \$40 for a first-place carload of 25 lambs, to \$10 for a fifth-place exhibit. Judging will begin Saturday, November 14, at 8:30 a.m.

"The 1958 show is being groomed as one of the best ever, in celebration of the show's 40th anniversary," said Rulon P. Peterson, stock show president.

Wool Incentive Prices . . .

(Continued from page 8.)

We are most appreciative that the Act was extended before Congress adjourned because we know it will give confidence to producers and add stability to the industry. Also, the extension of the Act this summer will enable you to continue the customary procedure of announcing at this time, the incentive level for the following marketing year.

During the latter part of July we held meetings in Washington with all National Wool Growers Association representatives and also representatives from other sheep producing states, including New Mexico, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, and Louisiana. In all, these representatives came from states where 80 percent of the sheep in the United States are produced. I know that it was the unanimous opinion of these producer representatives that the incentive level be maintained at 62 cents for the 1959 marketing year.

We realize, as I am sure you do, that with increasing costs of sheep ranching operations during the past four years, the 62-cent incentive level does not today provide the same support that it did in 1955. In fact, the 62-cent incentive level in 1955 represented 106 percent of parity, while it represents only 87.5 percent of the July 15, 1958 parity on wool. With this loss of parity value we feel it is imperative that the incentive level be maintained at not less than the present 62 cents. It was very evident during the debate to extend the Wool Act that Congress intended for the support price to be maintained at the present level. The fact that additional funds for payments was voted by Congress emphasized their desire that there would be sufficient money available to continue the incentive level at the 62-cent figure.

It has been customary in the past for you to confer with producers each year at a meeting in Washington before announcing the incentive level for the following marketing year. However, for the reasons we have set forth in this letter, in our opinion, it is not necessary to call such a meeting this year, although conditions in future years may make such meetings necessary. We, therefore, respectfully recommend that a meeting of producers this year be dispensed with and announcement of a continuation of the 62-cent incentive level for the 1959 marketing year be made as soon as possible. Growers will need assurance of that price in determining the number of ewe lambs to be retained, and the number of ewes to be purchased for flock replacements, if they are to continue production increases which commenced last year.

Becker Sheep Dogs Star at Alaska Rodeo

IDAHO purebred Suffolk breeder M. W. Becker of Rupert and two of his trained sheep dogs—Tweed, a Border Collie, and Whiskers, an Hungarian sheep dog (Puli)—made a big hit at the Matanuska Valley Fair Rodeo at Anchorage, Alaska, over the Labor Day weekend.

Whiskers rode "bareback" on sheep in the arena, while Tweed put on an outstanding display of how to handle a round up—singlehanded. From all comments made, Mr. Becker and his dogs gave an outstanding performance.

Ram Sale Reports: Most Prices Up

NATIONAL COLUMBIA SHEEP SHOW & SALE

September 9 & 10, 1958, Douglas, Wyoming

A continuation of the current trend toward increased popularity of whitefaced sheep sent the average price on 23 yearling and two-year-old rams soaring to \$390 at the recent National Columbia Show and Sale.

The 1958 average exactly doubled the 1957 average of \$195 on 27 yearling and two-year-old-rams.

High-selling ram of the sale was a lamb consigned by R. J. "Bob" Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado, which sold for \$700. Tied for second-high-selling honors were a yearling stud and a two-year-old stud. Both were consigned by Clarence Bernards, McMinnville, Oregon, and each brought \$625.

The champion ram of the show, consigned by Joseph Pfister, Node, Wyoming; the reserve champion ram, consigned by Mr. Shown, and a ram consigned by Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah, each sold for \$470.

Mr. Bradford also brought the champion ewe to the show, selling it for \$305. The reserve champion ewe, consigned by Mr. Pfister, left the auction block at a cry of \$175.

The average price on 58 ewes was \$97, as compared with a \$90 average on 127 ewes in 1957. Some 38 yearling ewes averaged \$104 each, while 20 ewe lambs brought an average price of \$85 each.

POCATELLO RAM SALE

September 13, 1958, Pocatello, Idaho

A sharp price decline of some 23 percent was noted at this 32nd annual Fall Range Ram Sale sponsored by the Idaho Wool Growers Association. A total of 386 rams brought an average price of \$85.91 per head during the current sale, as compared to the \$111.97 average paid for 356 rams in 1957.

Topping the sale was a Suffolk stud consigned by T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho, which brought \$275 from John M. Garro, Rupert, Idaho. The sale, primarily a range ram sale, saw only a few studs go on the auction block.

Mr. Burton also topped the range yearling division of Suffolks with a pen of eight rams which brought \$200 each from Joe Sainz, Soda Springs, Idaho. In all, 192 Suffolk yearlings av-

eraged \$106.60, as compared with the 1957 average of \$133.01.

Alex K. MacKenzie, Rupert, Idaho, sold the top selling pen of Suffolk ram lambs. His pen of three lambs sold to L. R. Hawley, Howe, Idaho, for \$92.50 each. The average price on Suffolk ram lambs declined from the \$79.49 average of 1957 to \$57.16 this year.

L. A. Winkle, Filer, Idaho, topped the Suffolk-Hampshire yearling division with a pen of two rams, which sold on a bid of \$105 each from Carlyle Chaffin, Idaho Falls, Idaho. In Suffolk-Hampshire ram lambs, W. E. McCoy, Buhl, Idaho, topped the division with a pen of five, which left the sale ring on a bid of \$67.50 each from J. W. Vanderford, Aberdeen, Idaho.

Topping the Panama division was a pen of six yearlings consigned by Ricks Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho. The rams went to Ernest Lombard, Eden, Idaho, on a bid of \$100 each. Panama yearlings averaged \$77.44 this year, as compared to \$111.82 last year. Panama ram lambs brought an average price of \$49.17 in the current sale; they averaged \$63.32 in 1957.

Columbia yearlings were also way down. Eight yearlings at the recent sale averaged a scant \$67.81 each, as compared to 12 yearlings at an average of \$148.75 at the 1957 sale.

MONTANA RAM SALE

September 18, 1958, Miles City

STRONG demand for quality whitefaced rams at the ninth annual Montana Ram Sale boosted the 1958 average price to \$110.12 on 768 rams. The 1958 average was some eight percent higher than the 1957 figure of \$102.08 on 777 rams.

The top-selling ram at the sale was a

two-year-old Columbia stud, which brought \$500 from Earl Butler, Pray, Montana. The ram had been consigned by R. T. Hargrove, Bozeman, Montana. In all, 16 Columbia studs averaged \$227.81, some \$47 more than the \$180.56 average price paid for 18 Columbia studs in the 1957 sale.

The top Columbia pen, five yearlings, was consigned by R. E. Brown, Bozeman, Montana, and sold to Merle Flasted, Alzada, Montana, for \$150 per head.

Mt. Haggin Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana, consigned the top-selling Targhee stud at the sale. It sold for \$420 to Warren Johnson, Spearfish, South Dakota. In all, four Targhee studs were sold at the 1958 sale, averaging \$227.50. There were no Targhee studs entered in the 1957 sale.

Leo Petrie, Turner, Montana, purchased the high-selling pen of five Targhee yearlings at the sale from the Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana, for \$200 each. Some 242 Targhee range rams averaged \$107.21 this year, as compared to a \$103.28 average paid for 239 rams in 1957.

Rambouillet range rams averaged \$120.26 on 173 head, \$19.25 higher than the \$101.01 average price reached by 207 Rambouillet rams in last year's sale. The Lehfeldt Ranch, Lavina, Montana, consigned the top-selling Rambouillet pen—five yearlings—which sold at \$170 each to William H. Donald, Melville, Montana.

Hampshires and Suffolks also increased their averages slightly over the 1957 sale (see the sale chart on this page), but were far below the averages of the whitefaced breeds.

Sale Manager Everett E. Shuey termed the sale "excellent," and reported that Colonel Ken Conzelman cried the sale in the fast time of four hours flat.

MONTANA RAM SALE AVERAGES

BREED	1957		1958	
	Number Sold	Average Price	Number Sold	Average Price
Columbias	284	\$107.70	268	\$114.61
Targhees	239	103.28	246	109.17
Rambouillets	207	101.01	173	120.26
Hampshires	42	69.76	53	70.94
Suffolks	5	85.00	28	87.14
Sale Average	777	\$102.08	768	\$110.12

Tests Reveal Important Sheep Data

(Editor's Note: The following are summaries of reports on lamb feeding and sheep management. The reports are based on tests conducted at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, by C. S. Menzies, A. B. Erhart, D. Richardson and R. F. Cox, animal husbandmen.)

Pellets vs. Non-Pellets

Lambs fed pelleted rations have been found to consistently gain faster and more efficiently than those fed similar non-pelleted rations.

Of the pelleted rations, those containing field-cured alfalfa hay have produced slightly faster and more efficient gains than have pelleted rations containing dehydrated alfalfa hay. Of the field-cured alfalfa hay pellets, slightly larger and cheaper gains were produced by pellets containing 60 percent alfalfa hay and 40 percent corn than those with a 50-50 content of these ingredients.

U. S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION SALE

September 25, 1958, Dubois, Idaho

A total of 1115 sheep were sold at the annual sale of surplus breeding stock at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep breeding Laboratory.

Buyers came from 11 States including Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Kentucky, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, California and from Alberta, Canada.

The top ram of the sale was a Targhee yearling sold to Vernon Johnson, Whitlash, Montana for \$610. The second highest selling rams both sold for \$410—a yearling Targhee sold to H. M. Nichols, Donerail, Kentucky, and a two-year-old Targhee to R. W. Milberg, Newell, South Dakota.

Ernest White of Rollins, Montana, purchased the top Columbia ram, a yearling, for \$400. The top Rambouillet ram was bought by Leonard Wilson, Newell, South Dakota, for \$185.

Average prices for single stud yearling rams were \$177 for Columbias, \$165 for Targhees, and \$73 for Rambouillets. Average prices for all rams sold were \$92 for Columbias, \$111 for Targhees and \$51 for Rambouillets.

The top pen of range rams was a pen of yearling Targhees sold to Emlen G. Mays, Howe, Idaho, for \$95.00 per head. The top pen of ewes, registered Targhees, sold for \$67.50 per head to Ken Johnson, Enterprise, Oregon.

A total of 498 Columbia, Targhee and Rambouillet ewes averaged \$32.00. The

In the non-pelleted form, the ration of 55 percent alfalfa hay and 45 percent corn was shown to be more efficient and economical than a ration of 65 percent alfalfa hay and 35 percent corn.

Using current feed prices and processing charges, it was discovered that lambs fed field cured alfalfa hay and corn pellets produced cheaper gains than lambs fed similar non-pelleted rations. It was also observed that gains made by lambs fed dehydrated alfalfa hay and corn pellets cost substantially more than those made when other rations were fed.

It should be further noted that all lambs fed pelleted rations in the tests were also fed .4 pound of chopped alfalfa hay per day.

Hormone Implants

In tests conducted at the Garden City

top pen of ewe lambs, Targhees, sold for \$28.00. The entire group of 353 ewe lambs averaged \$22.

Total return from the sale was about \$46,500 with an overall average of \$41.70 per head.

WESTERN SOUTH DAKOTA STUD RAM SHOW & SALE

September 18-19, 1958, Newell

A total of 211 rams and ewes averaged \$84.59 per head at the 1958 Western South Dakota Stud Ram Show and Sale.

Some 57 Stud rams averaged \$118.15 each; 131 range rams brought an average price of \$74.45 per head, and 23 ewes sold at an average price of \$59.17 each.

Corriedales topped the stud ram division, with 24 sheep bringing an average price of \$128.04. The second high-selling breed of stud rams was the Columbia, which made an average price of \$118.90 on 16 head. Suffolks averaged \$107.86 on seven head; Rambouillets brought an average price of \$102.50 on seven head, and three Targhees averaged \$93.50.

In the range ram division, Targhees topped all breeds, with 18 rams averaging \$90 each. Rambouillets were second high-selling, with 10 rams averaging \$81.25 each, followed by: Corriedales, averaging \$72.14 on 73 head; Columbia, averaging \$68.62 on 29 head, and a single Suffolk, which brought \$65.

Corriedales also topped the ewe division, with 13 sheep averaging \$65.27 each. The only other ewes sold were Columbias, which averaged \$51.25 on 10 head.

Branch Experiment Station, it was found that lambs implanted with three milligrams of stilbestrol, six milligrams of stilbestrol, or a pellet containing 2.5 milligrams of estradiol, 25 milligrams of progesterone and 27.5 milligrams of inert material, gained faster and on less feed than lambs fed similar rations but given no hormones in the dry lot.

The lambs given hormones gained from 16 to 21 percent faster on from 12 to 14 percent less feed.

Lambs grazed on wheat pasture and implanted with three milligrams or six milligrams of stilbestrol gained 15 percent and 25 percent faster respectively than lambs on wheat pasture which were not implanted.

Roughage Comparisons

Tests conducted to determine the effect of roughage for fattening lambs disclosed that lambs fed wheat silage and alfalfa hay as the roughage part of their rations made considerably slower and more expensive gains than lambs fed a roughage combination of sorghum silage and alfalfa hay.

The use of sorghum silage and alfalfa hay also increased lamb gains by 34 percent over the use of sorghum stover and cottonseed meal.

Antibiotics and Tranquilizers

The addition of an antibiotic and a tranquilizer per lamb per day to a standard sorghum stover, milo grain, cottonseed meal and limestone ration failed to increase the rate of gain or feed efficiency of lambs during tests conducted at the Garden City Branch Experiment Station.

The antibiotic, aureomycin, was given in the amount of 30 milligrams each day, while the tranquilizer, hydroxyzine, was given in a daily dosage of three milligrams.

Fall or Mid-winter Shearing?

Shearing tests revealed that lambs shorn in November and grazed on wheat pasture gained some 26 percent faster than similar lambs grazed on wheat pasture, but shorn during late January.

In tests conducted under dry lot conditions, it was found that fall shorn lambs gained 22 percent faster than those shorn during the latter part of January.

Wheat Pasture Studies

Cheap gains were made by all lambs grazed on wheat pasture.

It was further discovered that lambs grazed on wheat pasture for 60 days before being brought to the feedlot produced considerably faster and cheaper gains than lambs switched to wheat pasture after 60 days in the dry lot.

Tests Conducted on Determining Wool Value

A study on physical properties and characteristics of domestic wools that determine their value has recently been completed at USDA's Wool Laboratory at Denver, Colorado. Results of the study have been carefully compiled by E. M. Pohle, D. D. Johnston, H. R. Keller, W. A. Mueller, H. D. Ray and H. C. Reals, all laboratory staff members, and published as Marketing Research Report No. 211 of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is a digest of the study as given in the report. Copies of the entire report may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 40 cents each.

THE major physical properties influencing the value and utility of wool as a textile fiber are its yield of clean fibers, and its fineness and staple length. Visual fiber inspection for these properties is the usual basis for preparation and sale. Since this inspection operation is performed under varying conditions, there are often differences of opinion as to the accuracy of appraisals made by graders, handlers, appraisers, and buyers. In order to provide a more accurate and consistent method of estimating the value of wool, laboratory sampling and testing methods have been developed for the assessment of its physical properties.

Test of Accuracy

This is a report on studies made to determine the accuracy of visual appraisals for grade classifications and yields. These studies were made also to determine the adequacy of sampling and testing methods used for the evaluation, assessment, and standardization of certain wool fiber properties.

Included in this study are data resulting from the sampling, testing and mill processing of 46 lots of Commodity Credit Corporation wool of various kinds and grades that were acquired under the price support program during 1952 and 1953. Three mills recognized in industry as quality processors scoured, carded, and combed the raw wool, totaling approximately 607,000 pounds, into wool top. The object was to see how visual appraisals made by Government appraisers and a committee of industry wool men, and laboratory tests of the physical properties of the grease wool compared with the actual products resulting from the conversion of the grease wool into top.

Other factors normally considered in determining the value of a lot of wool were examined. They were as follows:

staple length, staple crimp, noilage or wastiness, soundness, condition, color, and character. Also considered were the influence of different types of combing (Noble and French), and the influence of combing at different mills on top-noil-waste yield, the grade and length of top, and the noilage of wools of the same original lot.

Mill top-noil-waste yields, adjusted to standard conditions, were considered to be the best base to use for comparisons in evaluating the accuracy and observing the fluctuations of clean wool yield as determined from core samples drawn with tubes of various sizes and by using different sampling patterns.

Small Coring Better

On the basis of the data in this study, it was determined that clean wool yield based on samples drawn with the 1¼-inch coring tube, using either side-core or end-core sampling patterns, more accurately reflected the actual mill top-noil waste yield of the lots than did yields based on samples drawn with the 3-inch or ¾-inch pressure coring tubes. They also proved more accurate than did the visual appraisal method.

Samples drawn with the 3-inch and the ¾-inch pressure coring tubes led to overestimates of the yield of a lot as compared to the actual mill top-noil-waste yield.

Yields based on 1¼-inch side core samples were slightly less on the average than those made on the same basis 2 years previously when the lots were accepted into the support programs of 1952 and 1953. This surprisingly small difference was attributed mainly to changes in weight during storage.

Storage Changes Weight

The data demonstrated that lots will either gain or lose some weight during storage; however, on the basis of averages, the change in net grease weight was very slight for 39 of the 46 lots.

The findings suggest that further study is needed to develop better sampling methods to test for moisture content in commercially scoured wool.

The reported findings show that the grade classifications made by appraisal, in connection with price support operations during 1952 and 1953, were reasonably accurate.

There was a noticeable tendency for the appraised grade to be finer than the

grade of top produced. However, these visual appraisals were made by non-technical methods and on the basis of visual wool standards under which no physical grade measurements were specified; they compared very closely with the estimates of grade made by members of an industry trade committee.

The use of measurement techniques and the application of the new proposed standards and specifications for grades of wool appeared to have good promise for assessing grade. The grades based on laboratory measurement of raw wool (core samples) were more consistent with the grade of top produced from these wools than were the visual estimates of grade made by Government appraisers or by the industry committee.

The changes taking place in fineness when raw wool is processed into wool top follow very closely the pattern observed in previous work. The finished top is coarser than the product from which it is combed. The spread in fineness between top and raw wool increases as the raw wool becomes coarser. The noil is finer than either the top from which it is combed or the product being combed.

Further Work Suggested

All the wools used in this study were processed in their original graded condition. The findings suggest that further work should be carried out on wools that have been "skirted" in order to determine the effect the removal of skirts would have on the grade.

The measurement of grease wool staple length and the average fiber length of top indicated that the length classification appraisals made in connection with price support programs were substantially accurate.

Estimates of the average staple length, and the range in staple lengths within a graded lot, can be obtained with reasonable accuracy by using the techniques employed in this study.

The average normal or unstretched staple length of grease wool was found to be a better indicator of the average fiber length of the top than was the stretched staple length.

The lengths of grease wool estimated by the industry committee compared more closely with the average length of normal grease wool staples than with the average length of stretched staples.

The staple crimp-per-inch data appear to fall into distinct divisions according to CCC grade classifications, with only slight overlapping of data between grades. As the average diameter of the wool becomes coarser the average number of crimps per inch becomes fewer.

The staple crimp data also reveal that while there appears to be a close relationship between number of crimps per inch and grade when the complete range of grades and diameters is considered, crimp should not always be accepted as a criterion of the absolute degree of fineness, especially within limited gradations of fineness.

It would appear from the study of the nine lots of wool that were divided and combed on Noble and French combs within the same mill, that there was no top-noil-waste yield advantage for either type of combing within a mill, nor was there an apparent effect on the fineness of top produced by different types of combing.

However, the data did suggest that Noble combing produced a slightly longer top than did French combing and that the Noble-combed wools of all nine lots were higher in noilage than the French-combed wools.

Nine of the original lots were split into half-lots of approximately equal size. The matching halves were combed at different mills. The testing results indicate that there was no important mill influence on fineness.

There were, however, suggestions of mill difference in top-noil-waste yield, and a consistent tendency for one mill to produce a longer top than the other mills; also, the noilage of the wools combed at this mill was usually less than that of the wools combed at the other mills.

The members of the industry appraisal committee were also asked to give their opinions as to the noilage or wastiness, soundness, condition, color and character of the grease wools they appraised. While the estimates made by this committee were not unanimous, there are indications that the estimates reflected the extremes of these characteristics.

BUMPER CROPS

Total feed grain production this year is expected to exceed by six percent last year's all-time high. A wheat crop of close to 1½ billion bushels is the highest on record, and a 3.6 billion bushel crop of corn is forecast. The soybean crop is expected to be 17 percent higher than last year's record.

Pitting Successful on Mountain Ranges

RANGE pitting has moved from the plains to the mountains and once again has proved to be a successful range-improvement practice.

In the spring of 1953, the Wyoming Experiment Station, in cooperation with the Wyoming Natural Resource Board, the Bighorn Permittees Association, and the U. S. Forest Service, pitted three sites at two locations in the Big Horn mountains.

Site 1 was a sloping-valley area with deep soil, while Sites 2 and 3 were shallow soil areas with south and north-facing slopes respectively.

Crested wheatgrass and Russian wildrye seeded in half of each plot at the time of pitting failed to establish seedlings. This was probably because pitting did not reduce competition of existing vegetation enough to allow seedlings to start.

Every year, except the year the range was treated, grasses grew from 30 to 50 percent higher on pitted areas than on non-treated checks. In addition, more grasses went to seed in the pitted areas.

To measure actual forage production, the experimenters clipped the plots during the last three years of the 5-year study, and found 32 to 68 percent more forage in pitted than in non-pitted areas. Where the soil was deep, the difference in favor of pitting was greater than where the soils were shallow.

The studies also showed that the pitted areas absorbed more water, indicating that the practice, where it could be applied, would be an effective water-conservation measure.

While much mountain rangeland is too rough, steep, or rocky for pitting, Wyoming has a number of areas similar to the ones tested in the Big Horns where pitting would prove profitable. It would promote productivity and at the same time reduce water runoff from heavy rain downpours or rapidly melting snow.

The same light-weight machine used for pitting short and mid-grass pastures on the plains can be used for pitting mountain ranges. It can be drawn with any tractor with a three-point hookup.

Pits are about 7 inches wide, 4 inches deep, and about 4 feet long.

—R. J. Lang, Agronomist
University of Wyoming

ICC Decision Brings Freight Rate Relief

LIVESTOCK and wool shippers received some freight rate relief in a decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission on September 9, 1958.

While the Commission made permanent the increased rates which became effective February 15, 1958, it set up some limitations and exceptions. The rates on edible livestock and wool were included in this category.

The increase in freight rates on edible livestock effective last February was 3 percent, with a minimum of five cents per 100 pounds. The Commission, in its recent decision, ruled that the minimum of five cents per 100 pounds was unjust and unreasonable. The five-cents-per-100-pound increase on wool and mohair was condemned and canceled entirely by the Commission.

What is most helpful to shippers or consignees who paid the three percent increase in the rates on edible livestock is that they are entitled to a refund of the amount paid in excess of the three percent basis. Refunds of the entire increase in the wool rates, five cents per 100 pounds, are also granted. Such refunds can be obtained by presentation of the paid freight bill at local or general freight offices of the railroads.

* * * * *

A three-judge Federal Court of Review in Salt Lake City on August 28 supported a U. S. Supreme Court decision of May 19, 1958 that refused to require the application of the 15 percent increase granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission on interstate freight rates to intrastate rates in Utah.

The railroads assert that the Supreme Court ruling conflicts with provisions in the new Transportation Act.

WATCH THE ADVERTISEMENTS

HERE'S a job that anyone can do to help protect the market for wool. The Federal Trade Commission (NWG, September, 1958, p. 43) is now taking a strong position against the use of "wool" terms in advertisements that may give consumers incorrect ideas of the fiber content of the fabric or garment. So watch for and clip any advertisements which do this. Send them with the name and date of the newspaper in which they appeared to the National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah. The NWGA will send them on to the Federal Trade Commission for investigation.

Everyone can do this.

Lamb Market Report . . .

(Continued from page 27.)

Reported toward the middle of the month were the sales of several thousand wether feeder lambs at \$21 to \$21.50 in the western part of the State. These feeders weighed from 80 to 87 pounds. Some scattered sales of 72- to 75-pound feeders were reported at \$22 and part bands of white-faced yearling ewes were also sold at \$23 to \$24 per head.

In the Belle Fourche area, 500 three-year-old ewes sold at \$22 per head, while 1,500 two-year-old ewes brought \$27 per head, during the latter part of the month.

UTAH

The only reported sales and contracting activity from Utah came during

mid-month. These reports indicated the sale of a few loads of good to mostly choice slaughter lambs at \$22 to \$22.25; the sale of 3,000 good and choice feeder lambs at \$21.65 for October 1 delivery, and the sale of 6,000 to 7,000 ewe lambs for fall delivery at \$27 per hundred-weight.

WASHINGTON

Early September reports from Washington listed the sale of two loads of choice, wooled slaughter lambs, weighing 100 pounds, at \$21, f.o.b., and 550 good and choice, wooled slaughter lambs, weighing up to 105 pounds at \$17 to \$20, on a delivered to plant basis. A few choice lambs weighing up to 105 pounds brought \$20.50.

Early reports also listed the contracting of 2,000 blackfaced, wooled feeders at \$20.50, delivered on a 200-mile haul.

Later in the month, two loads of

mostly choice, wooled slaughter lambs, weighing 98 pounds, sold in the central sector of the State at \$20.25, f.o.b., while two loads of wooled slaughter lambs from southwestern Washington brought \$22, delivered to Portland.

Also in the southwestern part of the State, 200 wooled, mostly choice, slaughter lambs sold for \$21, f.o.b., and 450 wooled and shorn slaughter lambs, weighing 90 to 105 pounds and grading good to choice, brought \$17 to \$19.25, delivered to plants. Some 300 short-term, whitefaced breeding ewes sold at \$12 per head.

WYOMING

At the start of the month, 2,100 feeder lambs were contracted at \$21.50 to \$22, and an additional 2,000 feeders contracted at \$22.25 for delivery in northern Colorado. In the Casper area, some 1,100 ewe lambs were contracted at \$26.

The northern part of the State was in the cleanup phase as the month began. Numerous thousands of wether feeders, estimated at 68 to 83 pounds, were contracted for immediate to late September delivery at \$22. An additional 4,800 reputation lambs in the Casper area were contracted for October delivery at \$22.30, while 1,600 head of reputation lambs in northern Wyoming sold at \$22.75. During the same period, contracts were made on 2,000 five- and six-year-old ewes in the Casper area for fall delivery at \$16 per head.

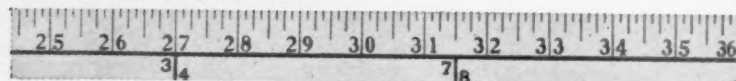
During the middle of the month, around 2,100 feeder lambs were contracted in the Rock Springs area at \$22, with 750 feeders in the Douglas area selling at the same price. In central Wyoming, 300 yearling ewes sold for \$25.50 each.

Near Ten Sleep, a reputation set of 1,900 mixed whitefaced lambs, estimated near 75 pounds, were contracted for October 1 delivery at \$23 for wethers and \$26 for ewes, trucked off mountains and with two percent shrink on the afternoon weigh-up in the northern part of the State. Short-term breeding ewes were reported sold at from \$10 to \$14 per head on immediate to near term delivery.

At the close of September, around 1,400 whitefaced feeders sold at \$22.25, with another 1,500 head in the Rock Springs area bringing \$21.75. In the same area, some 3,600 ewe lambs, out of second hands, brought \$25 to \$26.

In the Medicine Bow area, 1,400 head of ewe lambs were reported sold at \$27.50, while several thousand feeders were listed sold in northern Wyoming at \$21 to \$21.50. The feeders graded good and choice, and weighed 80 to 87 pounds.

from the Wool Bureau:



nothing measures up to **Wool**

ADVERTISING and publicity will work together to serve wool promotions during October, it was announced by the Wool Bureau.

A traveling wool fashion pattern show, produced jointly by the Wool Bureau, McCall's patterns and MADMOISELLE magazine, will be seen in two-and three-day stands at department stores in St. Louis, Missouri; Chicago, Illinois; El Paso, Texas; Roanoke, Virginia; Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The traveling wardrobe consists of wool fashions pictured in McCall's patterns as they appear in advertisements in MADMOISELLE and McCALL'S PATTERN MAGAZINE. News stories in local papers will precede each appearance.

The same show has already appeared in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Salem, Massachusetts; Washington, D. C.; New York City, New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Wichita, Kansas; Richmond, Virginia; Tucson, Arizona, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Wool is moving vigorously to capture a still greater share of the fall and winter apparel market for men and boys, with an allocation of more funds than has ever been made available for wool advertising.

Particular emphasis was given to the "back-to-school" market during late August and early September. In addition,

ads on wool jersey as a new fashion fabric in men's apparel, men's suits, topcoats, sports apparel and outerwear will appear in both monthly and weekly magazines throughout the fall and winter buying seasons.

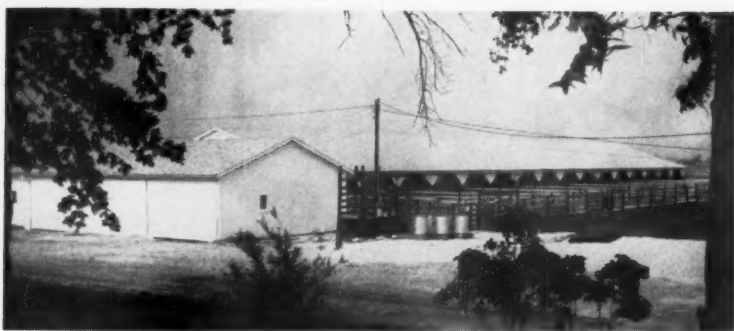
There is also a stepped-up campaign on wool hunting apparel, which features yellow as a new safety color, as well as the customary red-colored hunting wear. This campaign is being handled jointly with leading woolen mills.

Besides the fashion advertising, the usual trade advertising campaign will be continued in the DAILY NEWS RECORD. Also being conducted is a promotional program on the new "Si-Ro-Set" durable crease process for trousers, as well as new spot-proofing and moth-proofing processes.

The Bureau is also making available for the first time a men's fashion color sound-slide film together with a new wool sales-training program directed toward educating retail sales personnel.

In September, the Wool Bureau's publicity department conducted the annual election and coronation of "Miss Sweater Girl" in cooperation with the National Knitted Outerwear Association.

The annual event heralded National Sweater Week, September 22-29, which was supported by more than 15,000 retail stores across the country.



The cattle and lamb feeding pen and shed of the Swift & Company research farm is pictured above. The building in the left foreground houses machinery and equipment.

Nutrition Necessary in Dieting

OVERWEIGHT people are more likely to succeed in taking off unwanted pounds if they follow a reducing diet that is nutritionally adequate and satisfies their appetites," according to Dr. Charlotte M. Young, of the Graduate School of Nutrition at Cornell University.

Dr. Young was one of the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The meeting was held at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago, June 19-20. Dr. Young is widely known for research conducted in the field of nutrition.

Her research has been supported in part by grants-in-aid from the Meat Board as part of its extensive program of meat research, education and information. The Board has sponsored 120 research projects on meat during the past 35 years.

In one phase of this program, it has been instrumental in the development of reducing diets that are safe from the standpoint of health as well as being effective in knocking off extra pounds and keeping them off.

"The emotional make-up of the dieter is very important," Dr. Young said. "The severe limitation of food intake is trying on many people. They become depressed and discouraged and quite often give up the attempt to lose weight. This is especially true in the case of diets that are low in strength-giving protein."

The unique feature of Dr. Young's procedure was the reduce-then-relax nature of the schedule. It worked this way:

The young men would be on a calorically restricted diet for three weeks and would lose weight. Then they would have a recess for two weeks, when they had enough food to hold their weights without losing or gaining.

They would then have another three-

week session on a limited diet when they would lose more weight . . . followed once more by a two-week recess. This three-week, two-week schedule was followed until the subjects had come down the scale to their desirable weights.

"The dieters responded very favorably to this type of step-wise reducing schedule," Dr. Young said. "Most of them found that the recesses from the routine of calorie restriction made it easier to stay with their diets during the reducing periods of the schedule."

The diet used is nutritionally adequate, providing 1,800 calories and 115 grams of protein per day, she said. Meat was featured in all three meals daily.

In a similar study with overweight women, the daily diet contained 1,400 calories and 90 grams of protein. Their weight loss averaged two pounds per week. With the women, as with the men, none of the subjects was physically hungry on this high-protein diet.

Dr. Young also reported that no excessive fatigue was evident and that there was "a sense of well-being, which is unusual during weight reduction."

Such a diet would include substantial amounts of meat, poultry, milk, cheese, fish and eggs with moderate amounts of butter, lard, margarine, and meat fats. The principal restrictions would be on those foods that are rich in sugars and starches.

Dr. Young cautioned that overweight people should be careful about "quick and easy" weight reduction through pills, mechanical reducing devices and "fad" diets.

She advised consulting a physician before starting any weight-reducing diet.

"Proper medical supervision is essential for the success of the reducing program and for the safety of the dieter," she said.

Swift Establishes Research Farm

ORDINARILY it is only local news when a Northern Illinois 160-acre farm changes hands. Not long ago, however, such a farm near Frankfort, Illinois, made more than local news among livestock and poultry producers.

It was bought by Swift & Company for development as a Research Farm in connection with the company's main research laboratory. The farm is located about 30 miles southwest of Swift's Research Laboratories in Chicago and becomes another modern facility devoted to the development of new and better products from agricultural raw materials.

Basically, the purpose of the farm is to improve Swift's service to farmers. It has a dollars-and-cents significance to farmers because it will help guide them in selecting most profitable breeds and strains, help Swift to provide better feeds, help keep farmers informed on best management practices, help provide information on the most economical equipment available, and help farmers select poultry and livestock programs that are most profitable and best from the standpoint of labor efficiency.

New ideas generally are initially tested in their Chicago laboratories using relatively few experimental animals. Ideas that appear to be useful and practical to livestock and poultry producers then must be tested under more extensive conditions where larger numbers of animals were used. This is where the research farm comes in.

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Photograph by Harold Halma

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Around the Range Country

AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY GIVES OUR READERS A CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ABOUT ANYTHING PERTAINING TO THE INDUSTRY OR ABOUT LIFE IN GENERAL. IN OFFERING THIS SPACE FOR FREE EXPRESSION OF THOUGHT, THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY STATEMENT MADE. THE STATEMENT ABOUT THE CONDITION OF PASTURES IS TAKEN FROM THE U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 22, 1958.

PASTURES

Pastures and ranges showed some improvement in the Pacific Northwest, west of the Cascades, and fire hazards were reduced by the cooler weather and showers. In California, pastures are dry, but in normal condition for the season. Range feed in Arizona is adequate, except in the desert areas, and showers of the past several weeks have improved grazing conditions in New Mexico. In Colorado, ranges, although generally curing, are providing adequate feed, and a sizable acreage of volunteer wheat is available for grazing in the eastern part of the State. Elsewhere over the Rocky Mountains and northern Great Plains, pastures and ranges are generally very dry. Pastures are lush in southeastern Nebraska, good elsewhere in southern areas, but dry in the north-eastern portion of the State. In southern Great Plains, fall grazing prospects were improved by the cooler weather and rains during the week. Most pastures in the eastern half of the country are in good to excellent condition for this time of the year, although more moisture would be beneficial in the Southeast.

CALIFORNIA

Bishop, Inyo County
September 11, 1958

We have been having good weather since September 1. We winter our flocks in Bakersfield.

Ninety-five percent of the fat lambs in this section have been marketed. There have been no recent sales of yearling ewes.

No wool has been moved here recently.

—Arthur Barlow

Wheatland, Yuba County
September 11, 1958

I haven't heard of any wool transactions for a month or more.

It is clear and hot at times, but cooler now. These conditions have not affected feed conditions in the Valley. If we have early rains as last year, feed on

winter range should be very good. We winter our flocks at home in Sutter County.

I have not heard of any lamb contracting since September 1, as most of the lambs raised in this area are sold earlier. I believe nearly all of the fat lambs grown here have been marketed, but I don't know about feeders that have been brought in.

—P. O. Baltzell

Orland, Glenn County
September 11, 1958

Fine-wooled yearlings have sold recently at \$26 and crossbreds at \$25.

The weather has been warm and has helped feed conditions. We winter our flocks at the ranch.

—C. A. Bacon

COLORADO

Glade Park, Mesa County
September 10, 1958

Since the first of September it has been fair and warm. It has been dry in this area (Western Mesa County) all summer with most lambs weighing three to five pounds lighter than last year, and with poor feed prospects on the fall and winter ranges. We winter our flocks on the open range, which is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

About 75 percent of the feeder lambs here have been contracted. Recent prices range from \$21.50 to \$22. Fat lambs have been contracted at 22 cents. About one-half of the fat lambs have been marketed in this section. They are asking \$30 for whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes here.

—Glen E. Gore

Grand Junction, Mesa County
September 15, 1958

The rain we have had since the first of September has helped the winter ranges. Feed in this section is short, about one-third of what we had last year. We winter our flocks on deeded land and domain. The greater part of this land is under BLM jurisdiction.

About 50 percent of the feeder lambs have been contracted here. Recent prices are from \$21.50 to \$22. Some

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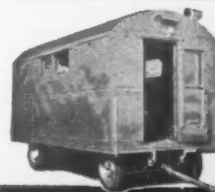
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mixed lots have been contracted from \$21.50 to \$21.75, and fine-wooled ewe lambs at \$23. Fat lambs have been marketed at 22 cents. The contracting of fat lambs to field buyers for the packers tends to lower the price for the producer at the central markets.

—Ray Gobbo

Steamboat Springs, Routt County
September 13, 1958

Very few fat lambs in this area have been marketed; in fact, very few lambs will be shipped until early October.

The outlook for feed on the fall and winter ranges is not very good. It has been dry and hot so far this September.

No wool has been sold here recently.

—A. S. Graham

IDAHO

Leadore, Lemhi County
September 9, 1958

The weather in this section since September 1 has been dry, resulting in sheep leaving grazing areas early. The fall and winter ranges are overgrazed. We winter our flocks in feedlots. Our fall grazing land is under the jurisdiction of the BLM.

—Ralph Sims

St. Anthony, Fremont County
September 10, 1958

It has been windy, warm, and dry during September. Feed is very dry and short on fall and winter ranges at the present time. We winter our flocks on the spring-fall range and desert south of Mud Lake. We feed hay from January 15 on. Some of our winter grazing land is under the jurisdiction of the BLM, some is State-leased and some is deeded.

By September 10, we had delivered 4,700 lambs—4,000 fats and 700 feeders. We contracted on July 30 for this September delivery at \$22 straight. Ninety percent of the feeder lambs have been contracted in this section. Some contracts have been made recently on whitefaced ewe lambs from 25 to 26 cents per pound. At recent sales, crossbred yearlings brought from \$26 to \$30.

The last wool transaction that I know of was in August at 39 cents a pound.

I think we should all give our State and National Wool Growers Association officers a vote of thanks and appreciation for their work in getting the incentive payment bill through in this session of Congress.

—J. C. Siddoway & Son
By Bill Siddoway

MONTANA

Wibaux, Wibaux County
September 13, 1958

It is dry here. I think the prospects for feed on the fall and winter ranges are good. We winter our flocks at home.

No lambs that I know of have been contracted for late delivery, nor have there been any recent sales of yearling ewes.

—Kenneth Brockmeyer

NEW MEXICO

Tinnie, Lincoln County
September 12, 1958

This year has been very good. We have had lots of rain so far. Feed prospects on the fall and winter ranges are good. Our flocks are wintered under fences.

All of the feeder lambs here have been contracted. A recent contract was made at \$14. I keep all my fine-wooled ewe lambs.

Half the wool here has been sold at 41¾ cents per pound.

—Leo Pacheco

La Plata, San Juan County
September 18, 1958

Most of the 1957 clips are sold and some of the 1958 also. Recently, some wool sold from 35 to 42 cents.

All fat and feeder lambs have been contracted at from 20 to 21 cents. Ewes have been sold from \$18 to \$25.

We have had some good moisture

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which has helped feed. Old feed and rain now make the second growth better on the fall and winter ranges. We winter our flocks in New Mexico. There are isolated BLM lands on my range.

—F. F. Montoya

OREGON

Powers, Coos County

September 20, 1958

Fall and winter range feed prospects are good, as early light rains gave the grass an early start. Our sheep are grazed the year around on our own land.

Practically all of the feeder lambs in this section have been sold. I would say that from 95 to 100 percent of the fat lambs have been marketed.

—Marion A. Grant

Junction City, Lane County

September 18, 1958

Forest fires are just starting to grow after an unusually dry summer.

The demand for feeders in this section is very good—18 cents and above. Ninety-five percent of the fat lambs have been marketed here. Most of the fat lambs are sold in May and June.

It has been cloudy here with a few showers since the first of September. Our first rain came September 12. It rained .83 inches. As a result, the grass is starting. We are in the farm section of Willamette Valley and winter our flocks on rye grass fields.

Most of the wool in our area still owned by growers is being held.

We are breeders of registered Suffolks and Hampshires and are regular consignors to the Pendleton and Albany ram sales.

—Gerald Flanagan

TEXAS

Rankin, Upton County

September 15, 1958

This country as a whole is about half stocked, but restocking is progressing. The grass made a good comeback after eight years' drought. This is strictly grass country—no forests.

We have been having cool weather with local showers the past two weeks. Feed prospects on the fall and winter ranges look the best in years. We winter our sheep on pastures. All fee land here is under private lease.

Twenty-four dollars per head was the price paid for fine-wooled yearlings in recent sales. All of the fat lambs in this section have been marketed. Contracts have been made on 85 percent of the feeder lambs. They are currently selling at 22 cents per pound. Fine-wooled ewe lambs have been contracted at 25 cents per pound, and some mixed lots from 19 to 25 cents at auctions.

—Frank Boyd

Rankin, Upton County

September 13, 1958

Our forage has been burned up as a result of the hot and dry weather we have had since September 1. In some spots, prospects for feed on the fall and winter ranges are fair, and poor in other places. We pasture our sheep in the winter.

Contracts for late delivery since September 1 for fine-wooled ewe lambs and crossbred (whitefaced) ewe lambs have been made from 22 to 24 cents. All of our feeders are gone. Mixed lots have sold recently at \$21.50. Recent price for fat lambs is from \$21.50 to \$22. There was about 25 percent of fat lambs in every bunch of feeders. Both fine-wooled and crossbred yearling ewes have been sold here recently from \$22.50 to \$25.

Most of the wool here sold early.

Almost everybody is pretty well shaped up for the winter but we surely do need rain badly. —E. G. Branch

UTAH

Spring City, Sanpete County

September 13, 1958

We had very little rain from April 8 until September 12. The outlook for feed on the fall and winter ranges is about 35 percent of what is usually expected. We winter our flocks in Sanpete County.

Contracts for late delivery have been made at 24 cents for fine-wooled ewe lambs, and for crossbred (whitefaced) ewe lambs. About 75 percent of the feeder lambs have been contracted here, with 21¼ cents a recent price.

—David L. Sorenson

MT. HAGGIN

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Mt. Haggin shepherd John Hutchison, left, is pictured receiving the Grand Champion Trophy of the 1958 National Wool Show from show manager Russell Keetch. A Mt. Haggin Targhee fleece won the award.

At the 1958 National Wool Show

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THIRD PRIZE—¾ Blood Range Fleece
FOURTH PRIZE—Columbia Ewe Fleece
FOURTH PRIZE—Targhee Ewe Fleece

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(Signed) IRENE YOUNG

Editor and Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
25th day of September, 1958.

(Signed) MARY E. MOORE

(SEAL) Notary Public

(My commission expires Sept. 6, 1962)

Vernal, Uintah County
September 11, 1958

Only a small percentage of fat, most-
ly ranch, lambs have been marketed.
On August 28, some feeder lambs were
contracted at \$22.15. No sales have
been made on lambs of other types.

Hot, dry weather has burned the for-
age. There haven't been any storms on
the winter range since April. We win-
ter our flocks in Brush Creek. We are
under the management of the BLM, and
they are getting tougher each year.

—Shiner Brothers

WASHINGTON

Wapato, Yakima County
September 11, 1958

I only have five ewes and one ram,
so I don't know too much about what
has been going on in the sheep indus-
try. I can't handle too many sheep.
Our small flock is on irrigated pasture
on our farm.

It is dry here, but mostly nice. We
have had a few grass fires during the
past season.

—C. W. Fitzimonds

WYOMING

Casper, Natrona County
September 12, 1958

Fair weather conditions have pre-
vailed since September 1. It looks as if
feed on the fall and winter ranges will
be good, but dry. We winter our flocks
in Carbon and Natrona counties, and
our winter grazing land is partly under
the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land
Management.

Practically all of the feeder lambs
here have been contracted at 22½ cents
or so for wether lambs. From 23 to 27
cents is being paid for fine-wooled ewe
lambs.

—Tom C. Kirk

Cheyenne, Laramie County
September 13, 1958

This year we have had excellent pas-
ture, hay crop, and soil moisture, plus
good carry-over of feed from last year.
The mild winter last year resulted in
low death losses. Livestock prices have
been good; however, the wool market
is very discouraging. Also, coyotes
seem to be more numerous than they
have been for quite a few years.

The temperature here is between 8-
12° above normal, and is sufficient to
harden the feed. We have good soil
moisture to start winter with. Feed on
the fall and winter ranges has the best
outlook since about 1947. I can only
remember more feed on about two or
three over this year. Our sheep are run
in fenced pastures on private land.

Mixed Corriedale ewe and wether
feeder lambs were contracted at 23

cents at the ranch lately. Eighty per-
cent of the feeder lambs have been con-
tracted, and 25 percent of the fat lambs
have been marketed. There is a very
good demand for whitefaced yearling
ewes, but few are available.

We have no forest fires in this area,
and there have been few if any prairie
fires.

—Jerry King

Cheyenne, Laramie County
September 11, 1958

Feeder lambs have been contracted
from 22 to 23 cents. About 80 percent
of the crop is under contract and 20
percent of the fat lambs have been mar-
keted. Up to 27 cents has been paid
for crossbred ewe lambs.

September has been mostly hot and
dry here, and the grass is dry. Feed
prospects are good on fall and winter
ranges. We winter our flocks west of
Cheyenne and own our own winter
range.

Feed conditions, lamb and breeding
stock prices are favorable, but a con-
siderable amount of wool has not been
sold for one and two years.

—A. L. King

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ROMELDALES

SPENCER, A. T.
Rte. 1, Box 12
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

SUFFOLKS

ARMACOST, EARL
Cambridge, Idaho
BECKER, M. W.
Rupert, Idaho
BURTON, T. B.
Cambridge, Idaho
COGHILL, LOUIS W.
Steamboat Springs, Colorado
CURRY, S. E.
Plainview, Texas
FAIRBANKS LIVESTOCK CO.
221 S. West Temple
Salt Lake City 1, Utah
HAYS & SON, J. R.
Box 25, Idaho Falls, Idaho
HINTON, T. R.
Keller, Texas
HUBBARD & SON, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
JENKINS, ALLAN
Newton, Utah
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Carey, Idaho
MOON, MYRTHE N.
Tabiona, Utah
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
PEMBROOK, RALPH
Big Lake, Texas
STEADMAN, L. R.
R. D. 1, Sandy, Utah
VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California
WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah

TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana
JOHNSON & SON, WARREN
Spearfish, South Dakota
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.
Helena, Montana

August 19-20, 1959

Are the dates to reserve
for the 44th annual

National Ram Sale

Livestock Coliseum

Ogden, Utah